

17TH CENTURY



Newark was founded by 300 Puritan settlers from Connecticut, who landed on the shores of the Passaic in May 1666. They were seeking a place where they could live according to the dictates of their religion.

Robert Treat and Old Newark. Treat was a leader of the Puritan settlers. He only lived in Newark until 1672, when he returned to Connecticut.

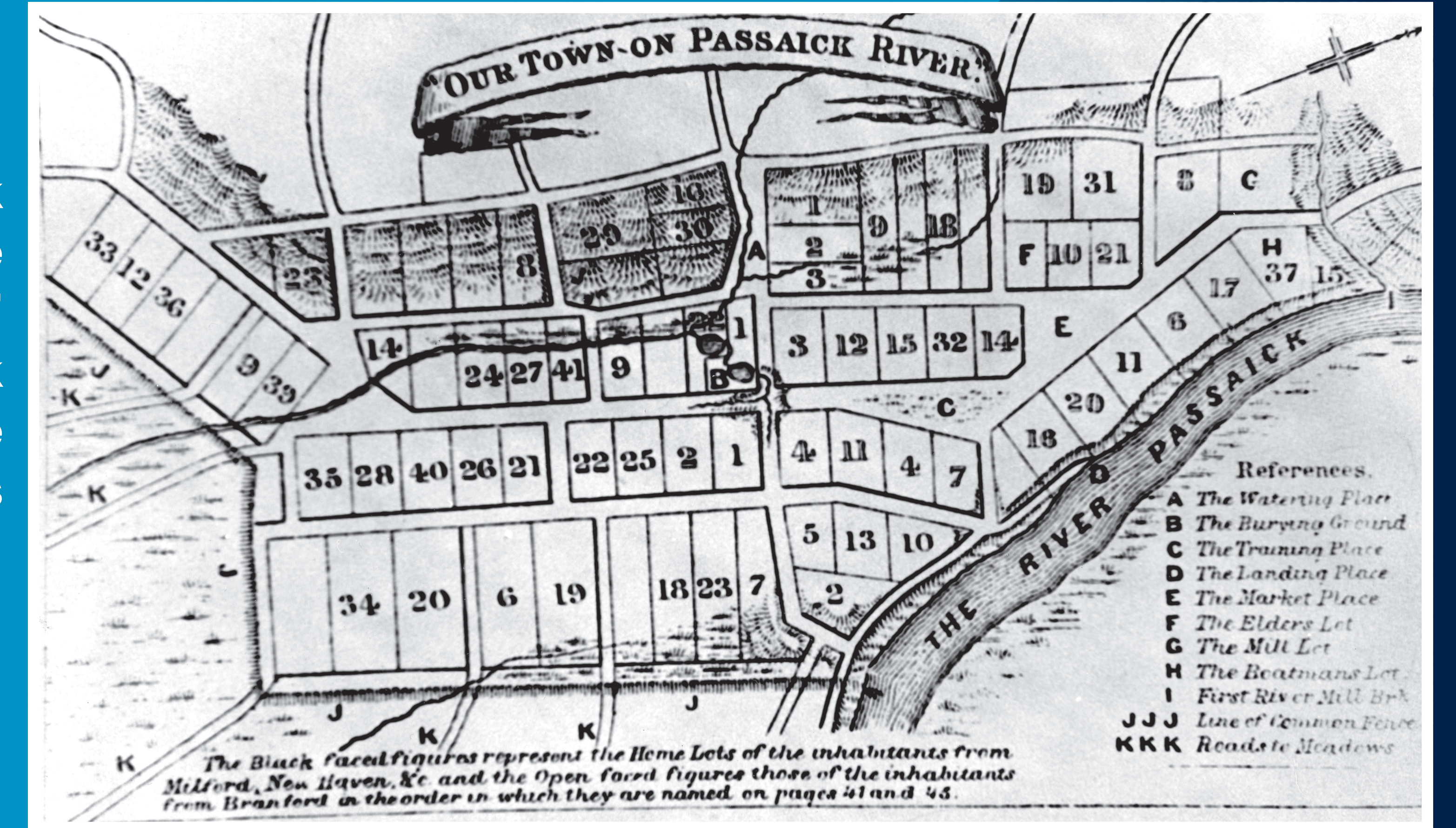


THE LANDING AT NEWARK, MAY, 1666.

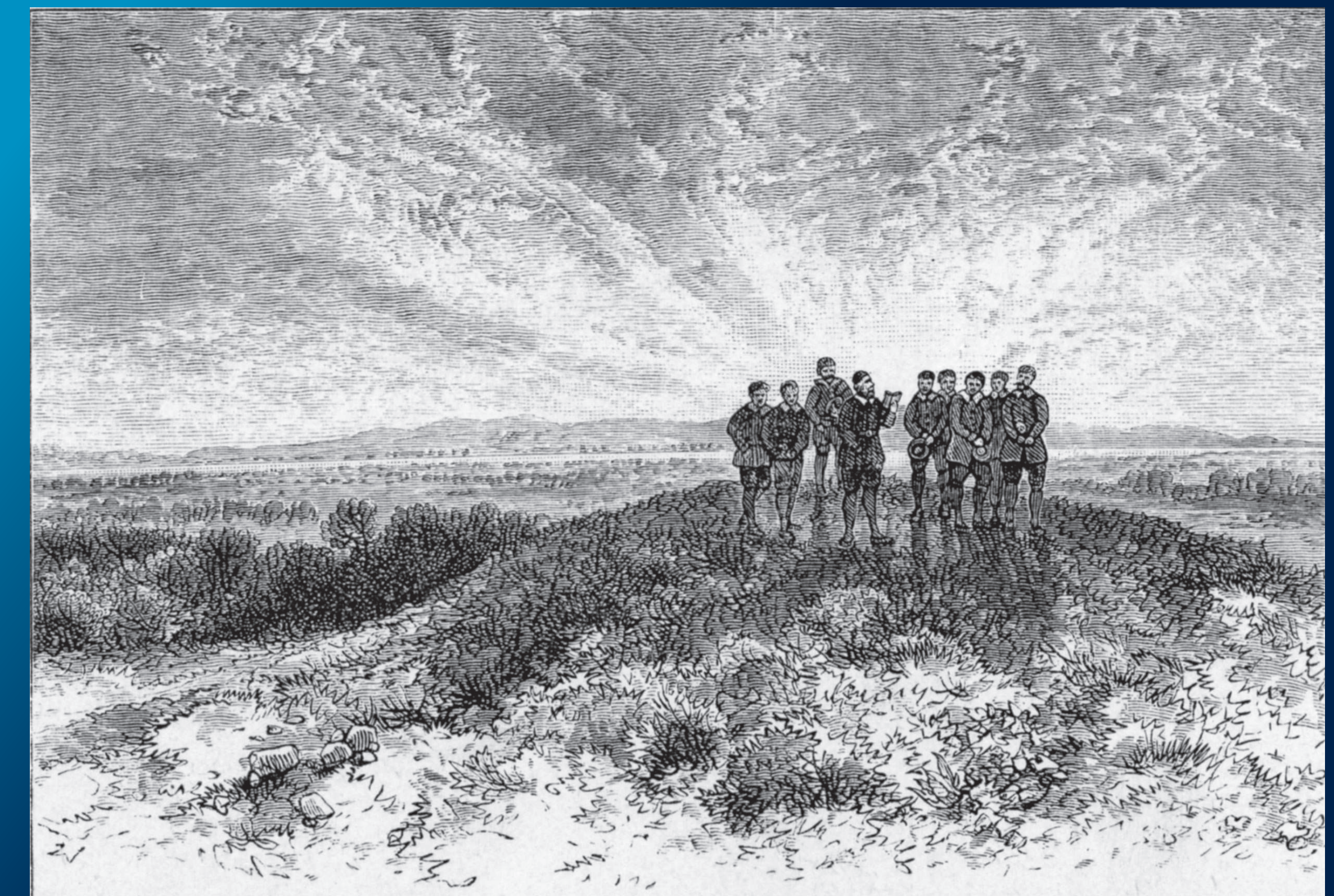
“According to tradition, the first of the Milfordites to set foot on Newark shore was Elizabeth Swaine, a fair young girl in her nineteenth year, the daughter of Captain Samuel Swaine, and the affianced bride of Josiah Ward, whose gallantry secured for her the honor of first landing.”

Depiction of the first landing of the Puritans at Newark in May 1666.

Map of Newark in 1668. The “Training Place” is Military Park today, and the “Market Place” is Washington Park.



The original “Old First” church, in the early days of the settlement. Today’s First Presbyterian Church on Broad Street, which opened in 1791, is the third building to serve that congregation.



The border between Newark and Elizabethtown was set in 1668 at “Divident Hill,” in present-day Weequahic Park.

NEWARK at 350

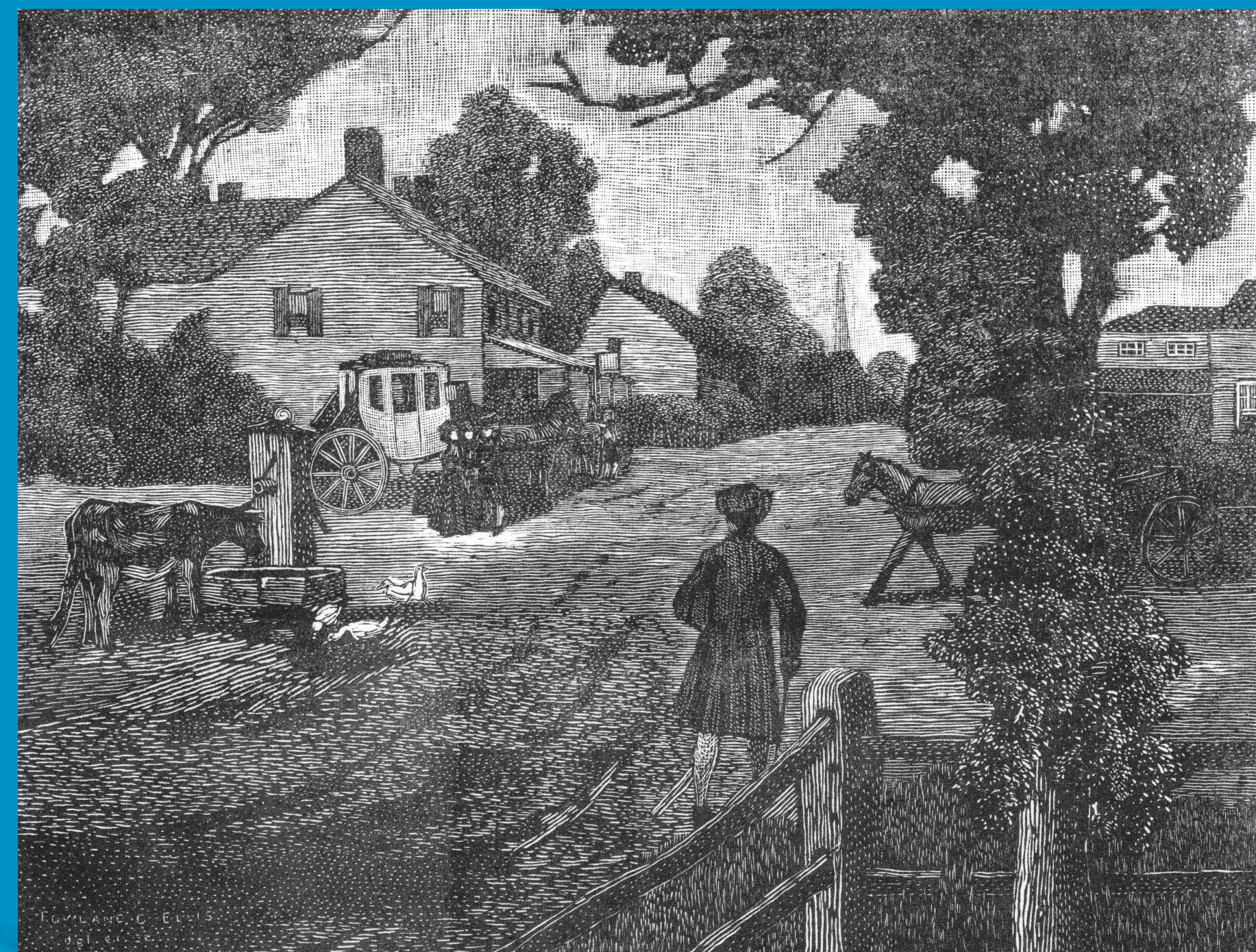
Settlement • Growth • Renewal

1700 – 1780



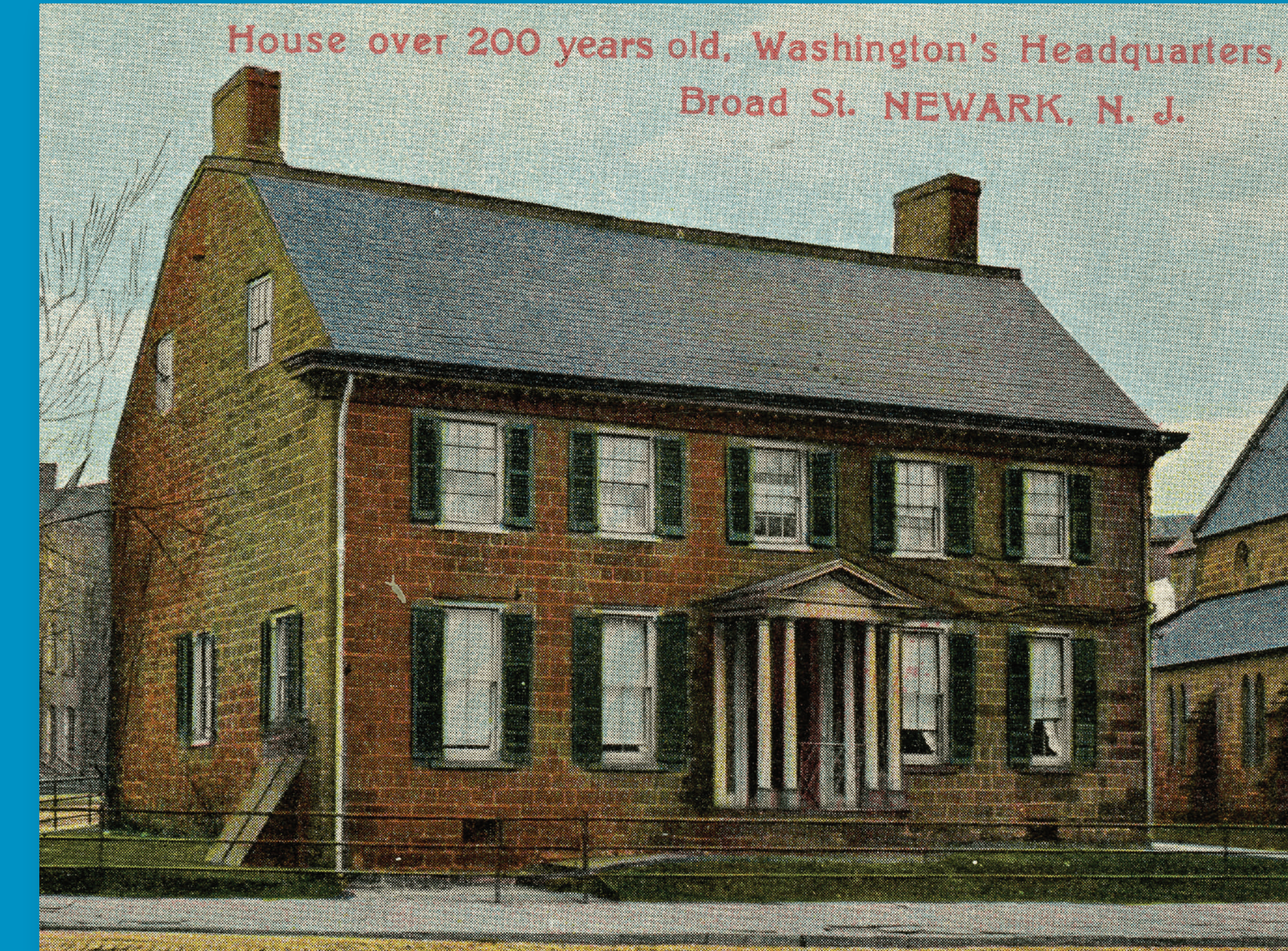
Col. Josiah Ogden, son of a Newark founder, reaping his wheat on a Sunday in 1733, in violation of Presbyterian rules for the Sabbath. After being rebuked by the church, Ogden and others formed a new congregation that eventually became Trinity Episcopal Church.

Scene of 18th century Newark, an engraving by Rowland E. Ellis.

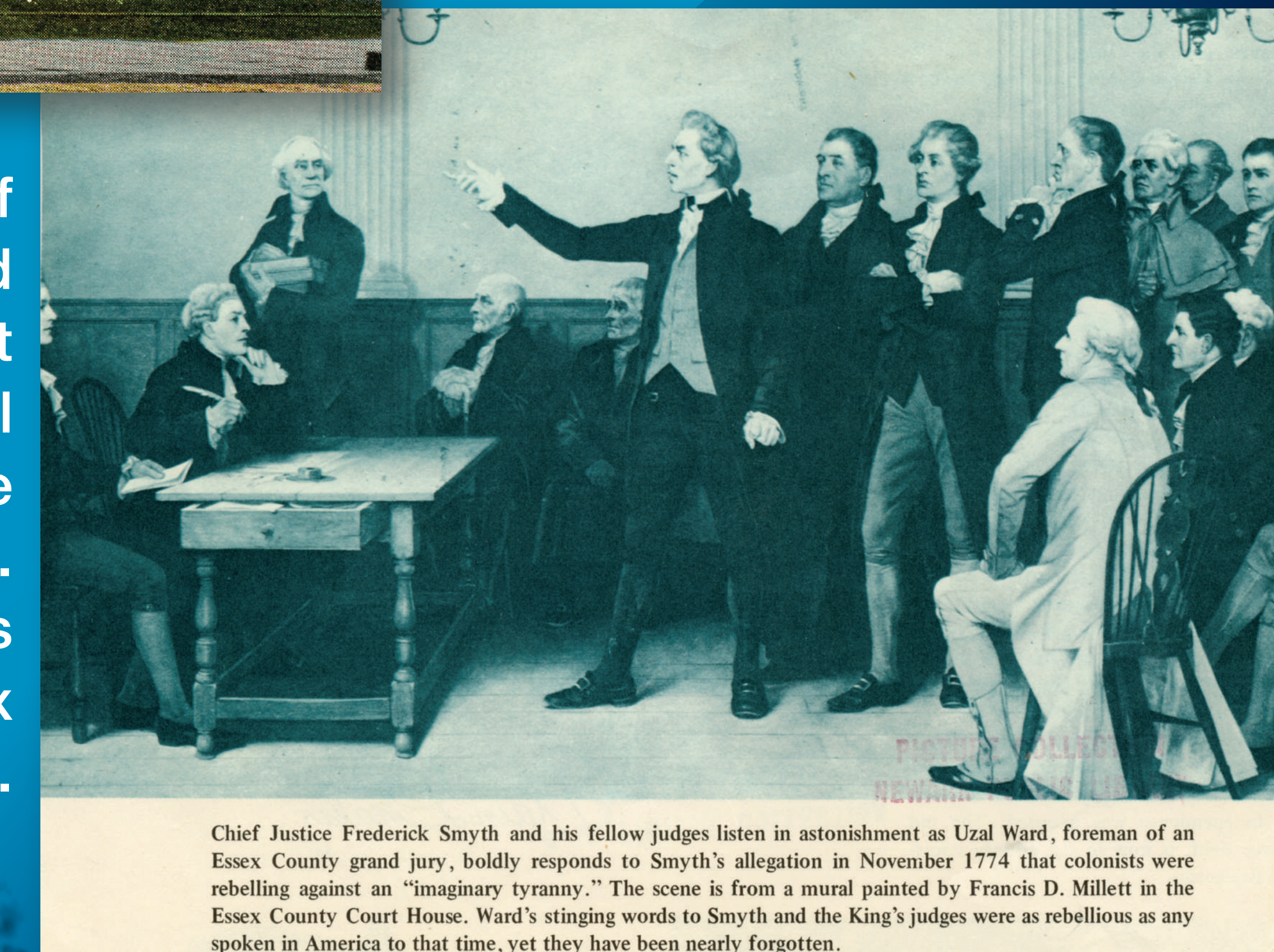


The settlement grew slowly during most of the 18th century, with the population reaching maybe 1,000 by the time of the American Revolution.

By the 1720s, the crude early housing of the founding generation had given way to more permanent structures built of local stone, like the Plume House, which still stands on Broad Street. What started as a religious settlement for a specific sect had begun to diversify with the introduction of an Episcopal congregation in the 1740s. With the construction of roads and ferries to present-day Jersey City in the 1760s, Newark became an important marketplace and stagecoach stop. George Washington's troops, in retreat from the British in New York, passed through Newark in the fall of 1776.

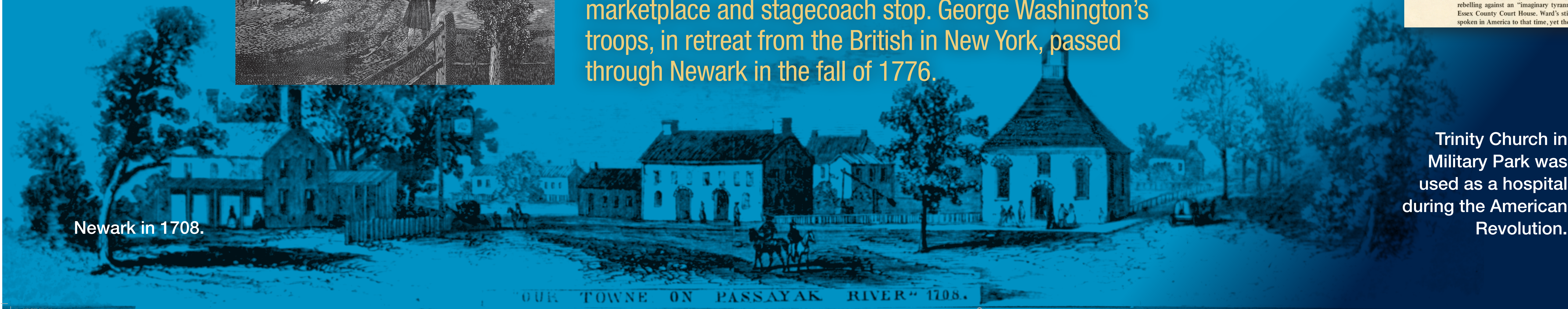


Uzal Ward, foreman of the Essex County grand jury, defends patriot principles before local judges on the eve of the American Revolution. From a mural by Francis R. Millett at the Essex County Court House.



Chief Justice Frederick Smyth and his fellow judges listen in astonishment as Uzal Ward, foreman of an Essex County grand jury, boldly responds to Smyth's allegation in November 1774 that colonists were rebelling against an "imaginary tyranny." The scene is from a mural painted by Francis D. Millett in the Essex County Court House. Ward's stinging words to Smyth and the King's judges were as rebellious as any spoken in America to that time, yet they have been nearly forgotten.

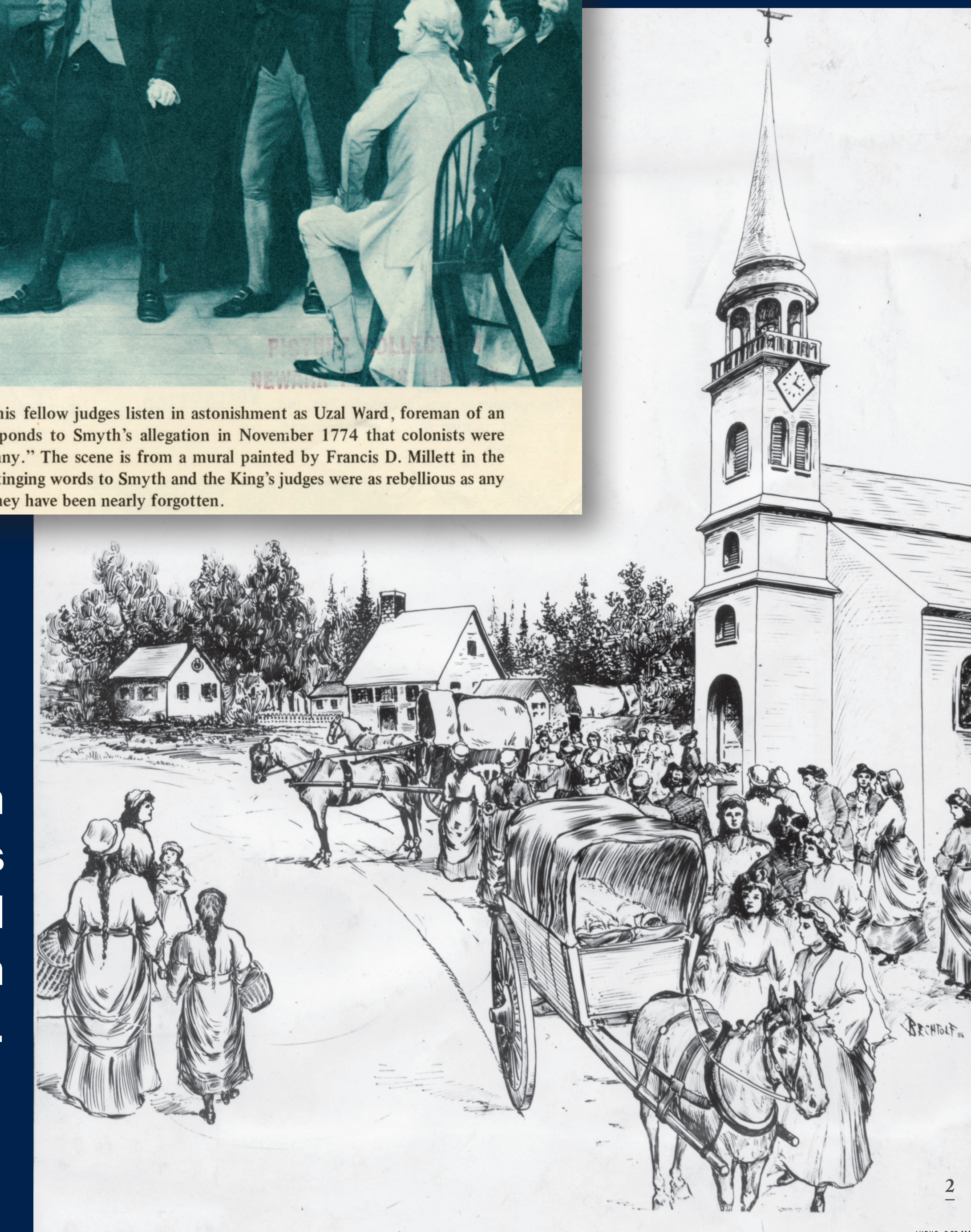
Newark in 1708.



NEWARK at 350

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The Plume House, built on Broad Street about 1725, is still standing. One of the oldest buildings in Newark, it was constructed of stone quarried nearby.



Trinity Church in Military Park was used as a hospital during the American Revolution.

OUR TOWNE ON PASSAYAK RIVER 1708.

1780 – 1836

In the decades after the Revolutionary War, growth accelerated.

The population of Newark more than quadrupled to 4,500 by the end of the 18th century, then reached 6,000 in 1810 and more than 16,000 by the 1830s.

Newark was starting to become an important commercial center. In the 1790s, bridges were built over the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, replacing ferries. It was now easier than ever to get to New York City.

The population continued to grow, even as portions of the city began to break away. Newark originally comprised most of what is now Essex County. Beginning in the 1790s, parts of the city broke away to form separate towns. Caldwell was formed in 1798, Orange in 1806, and Bloomfield in 1812. Other areas followed.

The 1790s saw the beginnings of large-scale industry in Newark. A merchant named Moses Combs began exporting shoes to the Southern states, inaugurating a practice followed by other Newark industrialists.



Newark circa 1790.



NEWARK at 350

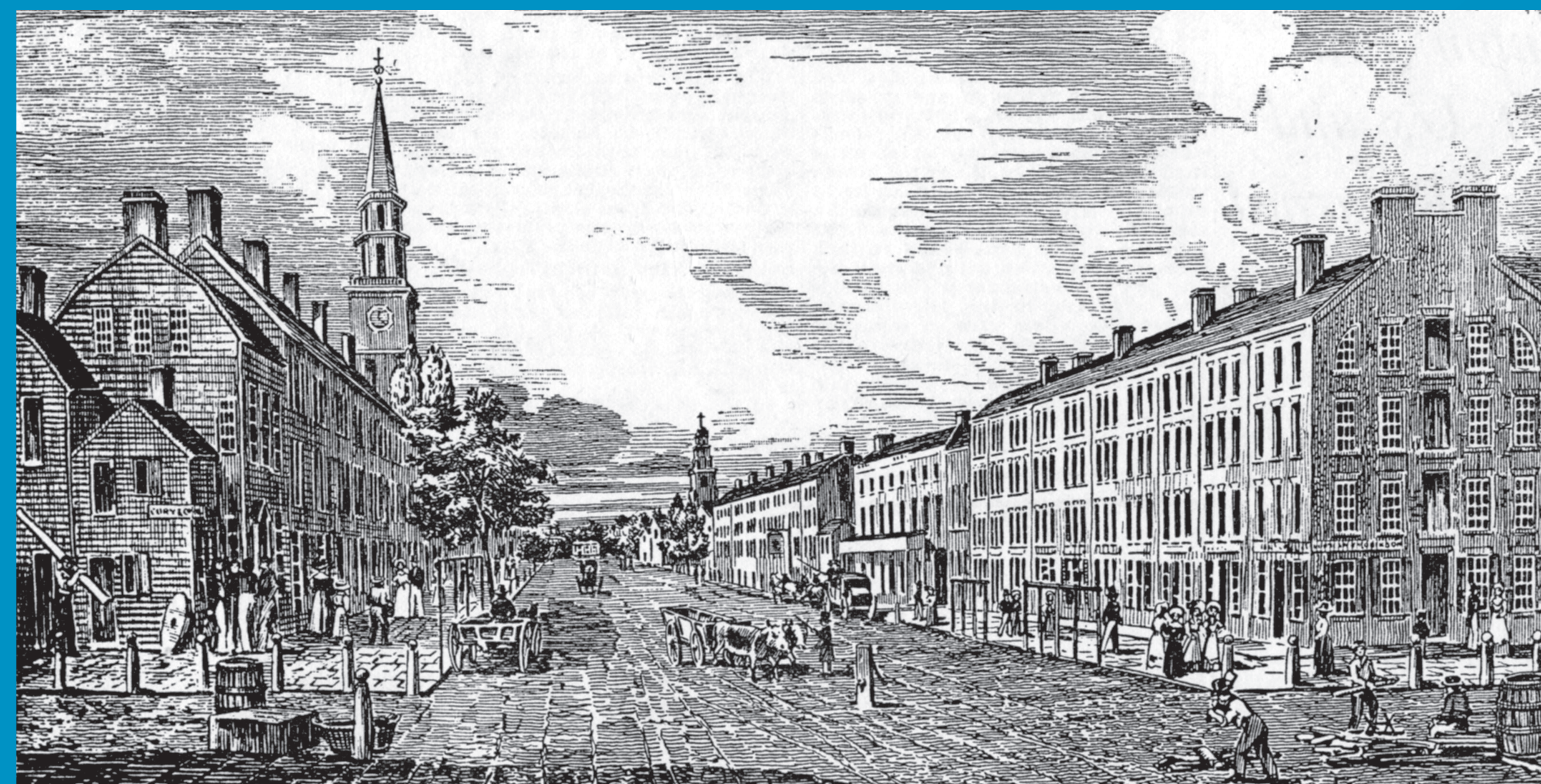
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“Forest Hill” by Otto Sommer, depicting North Newark in the early 19th century.



A depiction of agrarian life in Newark in the 1790s, just beginning to be replaced by a less bucolic existence. In 1790, the state legislature approved construction of a road from Newark to present-day Jersey City, with wooden drawbridges over the Passaic and Hackensack rivers. From Archibald Robertson's drawings of Newark in the 1790s.

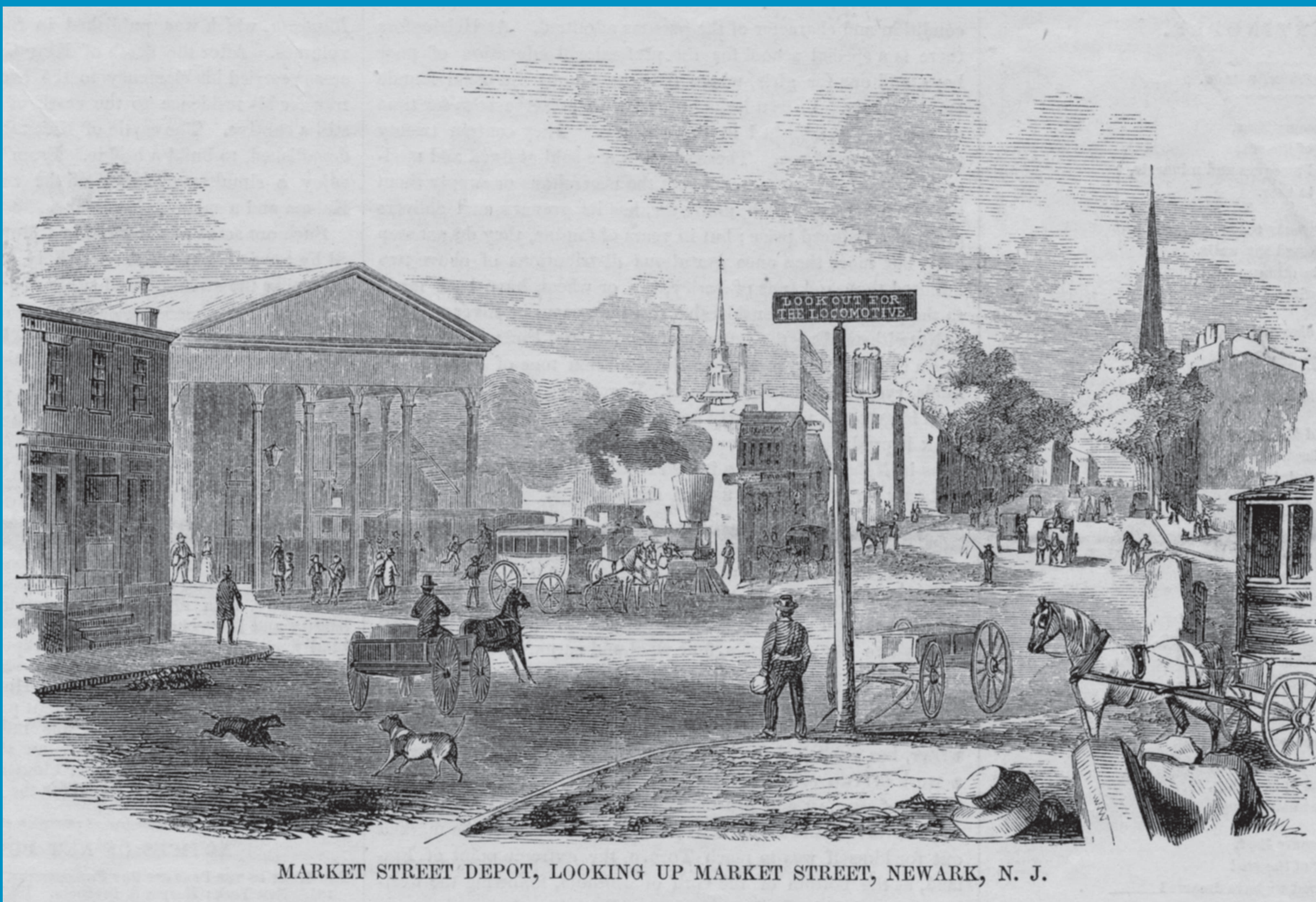
Broad Street, looking south from Market Street, around 1825. From a copper plate, image reproduced in the *Newark Sunday Call*, March 29, 1936.



1836 – 1861



A view of the growing city, showing trains, factories, and bridges over the Passaic River. From a print by E. Whitefield, 1847.



A scene of Newark in 1855, from *Ballou's Pictorial*, a newspaper.



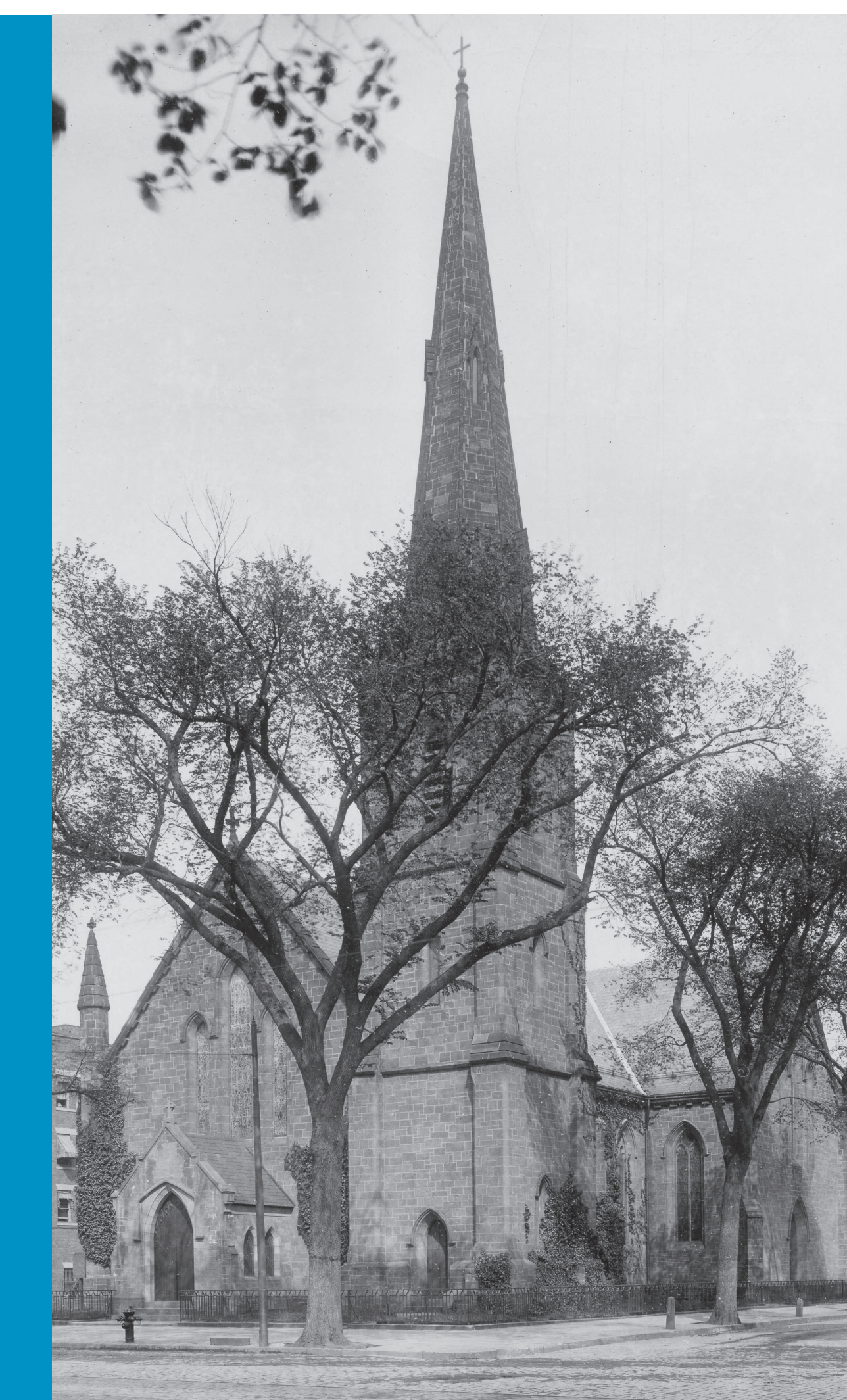
Seal of the city of Newark. Newark incorporated as a city in 1836.

By the 1830s, Newark had grown to the point that a change in government was needed. With the arrival of the railroads and the Morris Canal, Newark's importance as a commercial center increased.

The simple Town Meeting was no longer sufficient. In 1836, voters overwhelmingly chose to incorporate as a city, with an elected mayor and aldermen.

The new elected government was able to set up Newark's first police force, establish a permanent meeting place in the new Essex County Courthouse, and establish a central market place.

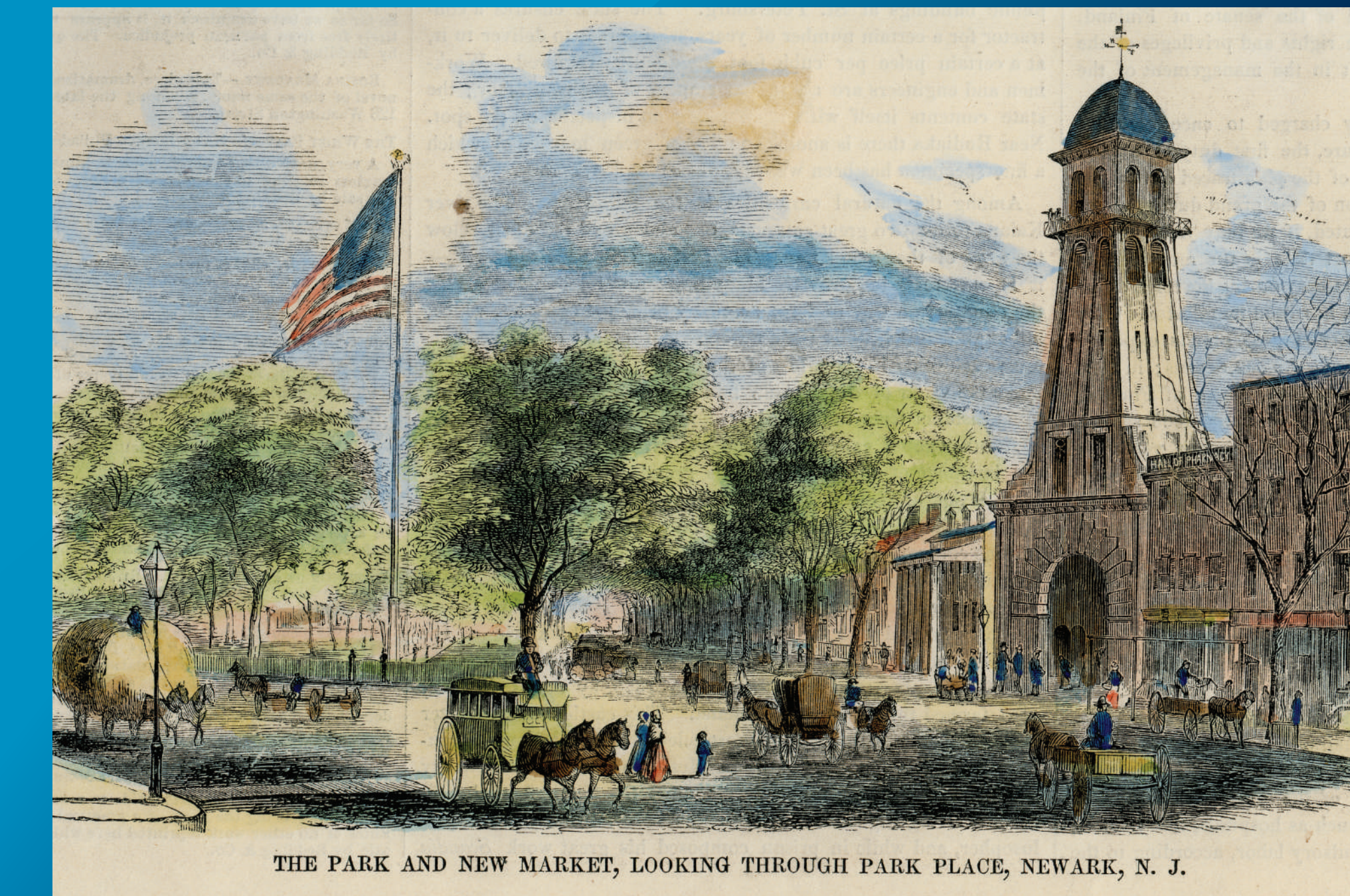
The city continued to grow: by the outbreak of Civil War in 1861, the population stood at more than 70,000, and accounted for one of every 10 New Jersey residents.



NEWARK at 350

Settlement • Growth • Renewal

Grace Episcopal Church, built in 1837, is representative of the more elaborate style of architecture used for churches in Newark in the 19th century as the city became wealthier.



Military Park and the Central Market in the 1850s. From a newspaper of the time.

The Essex County Courthouse, which opened near the corner of Market Street and Springfield Avenue in 1838, housed both the county and city governments for 10 years.



CIVIL WAR

MECHANICS

AND

WORKING-MEN of NEWARK!

It is well known that Newark owes her prosperity to her manufactories. There are millions of dollars invested in manufacturing in our city, and thousands of men are employed in making all kinds of goods for all sections of our country. Every man in Newark is interested, more or less, in her continued prosperity. That prosperity must cease if the Republican party succeed in carrying out their feelings of hostility to the South. *Even now we feel the effect of a partial withdrawal of Southern trade.* No manufacturing house in Newark is working more than about half the usual force. Should Lincoln be elected, many of our largest factories will be compelled in self-defence to make still less work, and many mechanics and journeymen will be compelled to face the rigors of winter, and meet the terrible answer everywhere—no work! no work!!

Workingmen of Newark, I wish not to deceive you. I tell you the plain unvarnished truth. I read every day many letters from all parts of the country. The evidence is overwhelming, that if the Republicans succeed, such a season of dullness and depression of business will be witnessed as has not been seen for years. I ask you are you prepared to vote for that party which will bring all this trouble upon you? Are you prepared to vote for that party which will be the instrument of taking the bread from the mouths of your wives and children? I appeal to you for your own sakes; as you value your own peace; as you love your own homes; as you love your wives and little ones who look to you for their daily bread; I appeal to you to resist this Republican party, by your votes at the polls. I am but a private citizen—have no office to ask—no favors to ask of any. But I see many of you working men—men who depend on their daily toil for their subsistence—being led away to vote for your own destruction—to sign your own death-warrant; and I ask you to pause and reflect. There is but one way to restore peace—but one way to bring success and prosperity back again to our city—that is the defeat of the Republican party. Vote all of you for the UNION DEMOCRATIC TICKET—the UNION ELECTORAL TICKET, and crush out these men who would take from you your very means of subsistence.

I speak to you earnestly and truthfully. Will you heed the voice of
TRUTH.

Newark sold many of its manufactured goods in the Southern states, so the increase of hostilities between North and South was felt keenly here. Abraham Lincoln lost among voters in Newark in the 1860 election. A newspaper, the *Newark Daily Journal*, vociferously opposed Lincoln throughout the war.

100 Recruits WANTED
CAPT. PENNINGTON'S COMPANY
INFANTRY, U. S. A.
12th REGT.

ONE HUNDRED RECRUITS WANTED
WANTED, FOR CAPT. E. R. PENNINGTON'S COMPANY,
12th INFANTRY, U. S. ARMY.
THE TERM OF SERVICE IS THREE YEARS

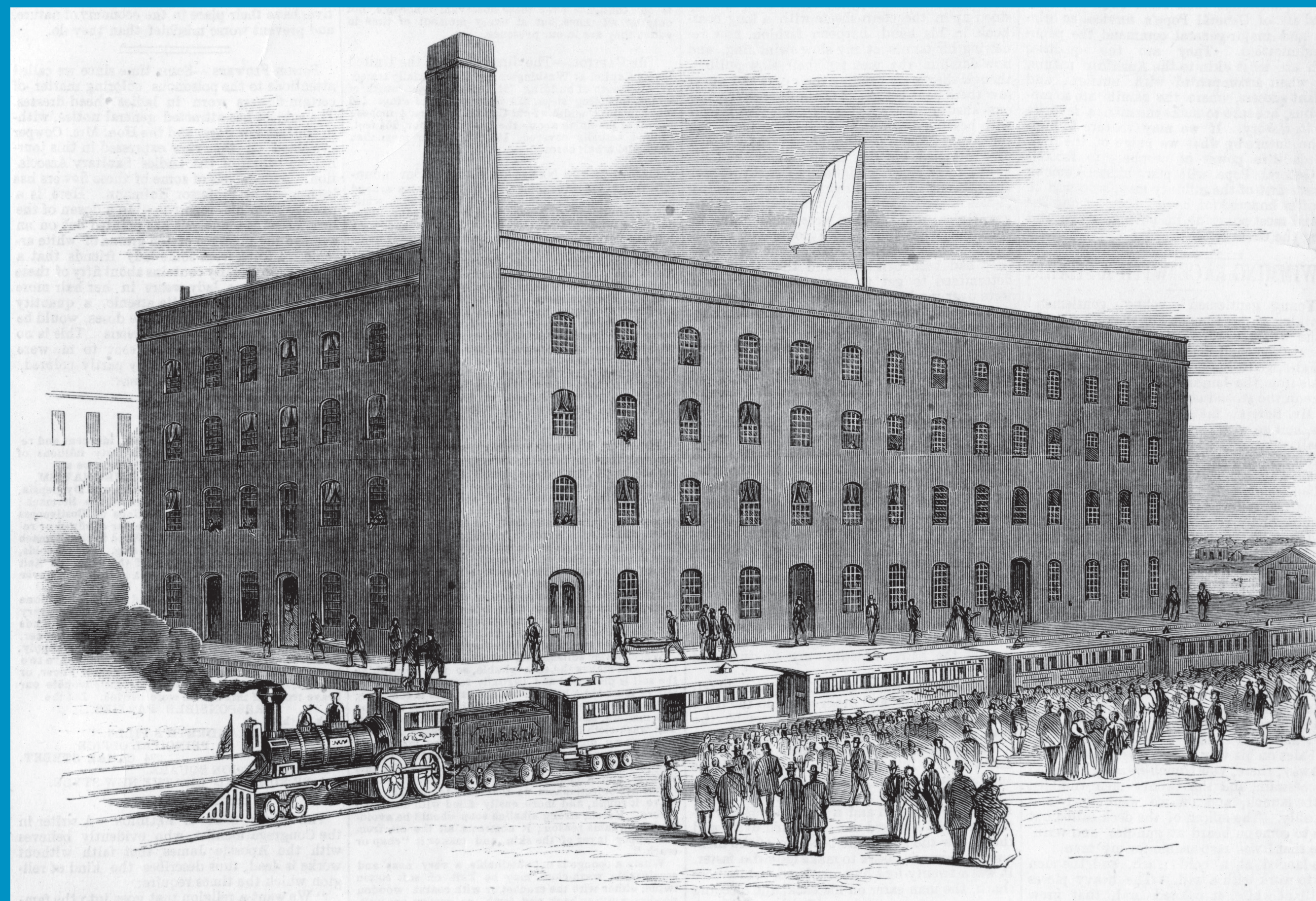
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN THE SERVICE
THE PAY IS FROM \$13 TO \$23 PER MONTH.
In addition to the Pay, good and sufficient food and clothing is allowed to each soldier. Quarters, arms, and accoutrements are furnished free of cost. A BOUNTY OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS is paid to each recruit on enlistment.

A Dead Warrant
For further information apply to the Officer at the
RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS, 113 MARKET STREET, NEWARK, N. J.
Capt. E. R. PENNINGTON, U. S. A., Commanding Company, 12th Regt Infantry



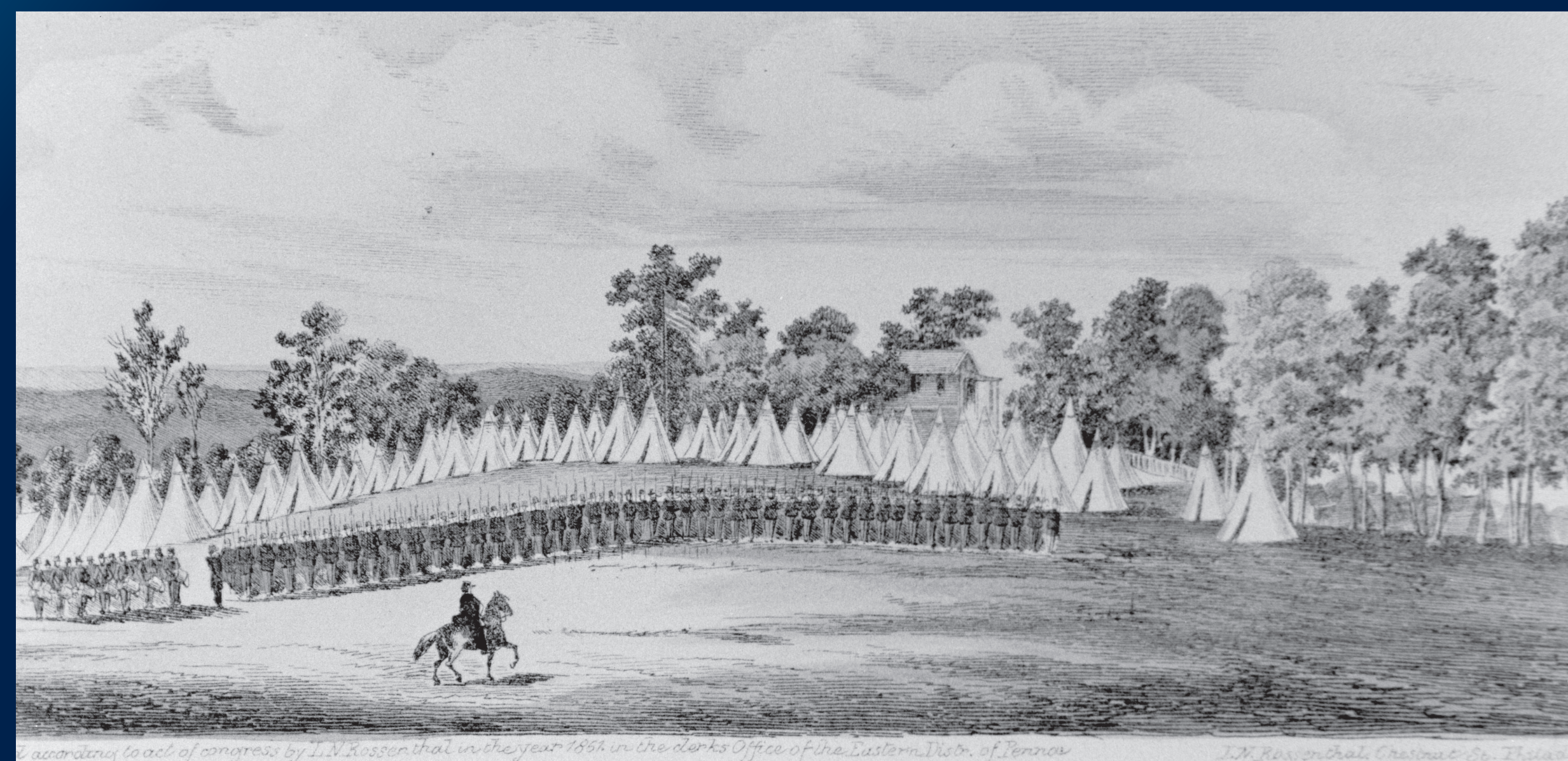
These four men served in New Jersey regiments in the Union Army during the Civil War. Here they are photographed after the war, in 1868.

This broadside urges working men concerned about their jobs to vote against Abraham Lincoln in the election of 1860.



Marcus Ward, who later became governor of New Jersey, founded a hospital on Center Street for soldiers wounded in the war. It was Newark's first hospital. This drawing ran in *The New-York Illustrated News* in 1862.

The 7th regiment of New Jersey volunteers are depicted in formation at Camp Meridian Hill in Washington DC.



NEWARK

at 350

Settlement • Growth • Renewal

A newspaper description of President Lincoln's body passing through Newark in April 1865, on its way to burial in Illinois.

Shortly after 7 o'clock this morning crowds of people began to gather upon Railroad avenue, between Market and Chestnut streets, and soon not only covered the entire street but all the adjoining house-tops, sheds and windows. A feeling of deep sorrow appeared to pervade the entire mass, while the fluttering of the black trimming from the neighboring buildings, the mourning badges upon the coat or mantle, and the other tokens of grief gave an unusually sombre cast to the scene.

Shortly before 9 o'clock the members of the Common Council, city officers, clergy, a detachment of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and the city Police took possession of the Market street depot, and after removing the crowd, awaited the arrival of the train, whose approach had been announced by the arrival of the pilot locomotive, heavily draped in mourning. Its appearance was heralded by the tolling of bells and the firing of minute guns, and as the trains with the remains passed slowly along the avenue, heads were uncovered and bowed with reverence, many persons shedding tears.

The cars remained at the depot only a few minutes and then proceeded to Jersey City, passing large numbers of citizens who had gathered at the various street crossings, and the Centre street station and East Newark.

LATE 19TH CENTURY

After the Civil War, Newark was poised for great things.

By 1872, Newark ranked third of all U.S. cities in industrial output. Its population had ballooned to 115,000, composed of large numbers of European immigrants looking for work in its many factories. A wide range of goods was produced here, leather goods and hats and beer and jewelry just a few of the items known to be made in the city on the Passaic.

While Newark continued to grow, it failed to grow as quickly as manufacturing cities further west, like Cleveland and Detroit, which both surpassed Newark in population by the end of the century. A realization took hold that Newark could not rely entirely on manufacturing in the economic sphere, and soon expanded in banking, insurance, and education.



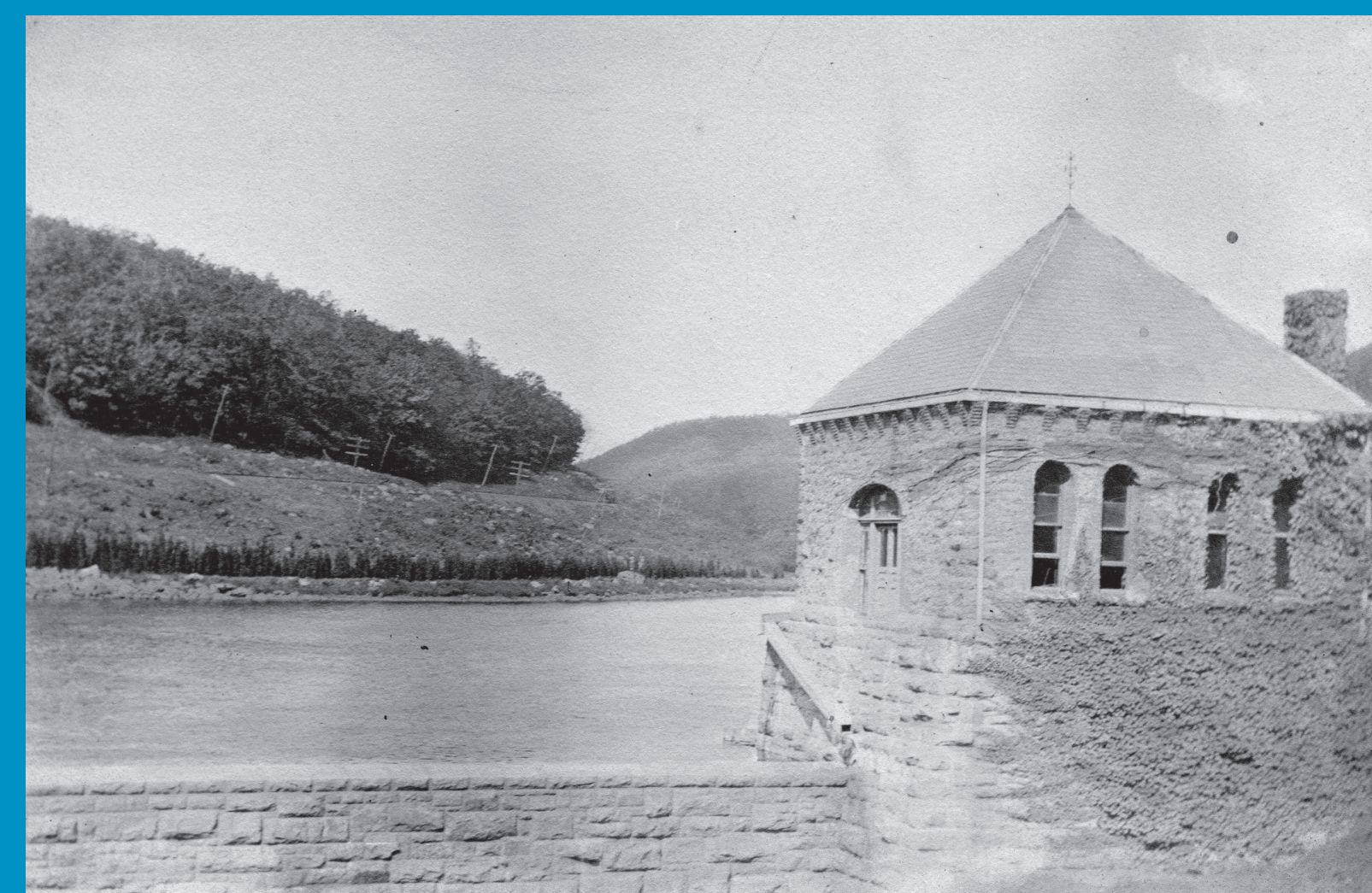
Scene of the Passaic River in the 1870s, showing the busy industrial city that Newark had become. Woodcut from *Joseph Atkinson's History of Newark, New Jersey*, 1878.



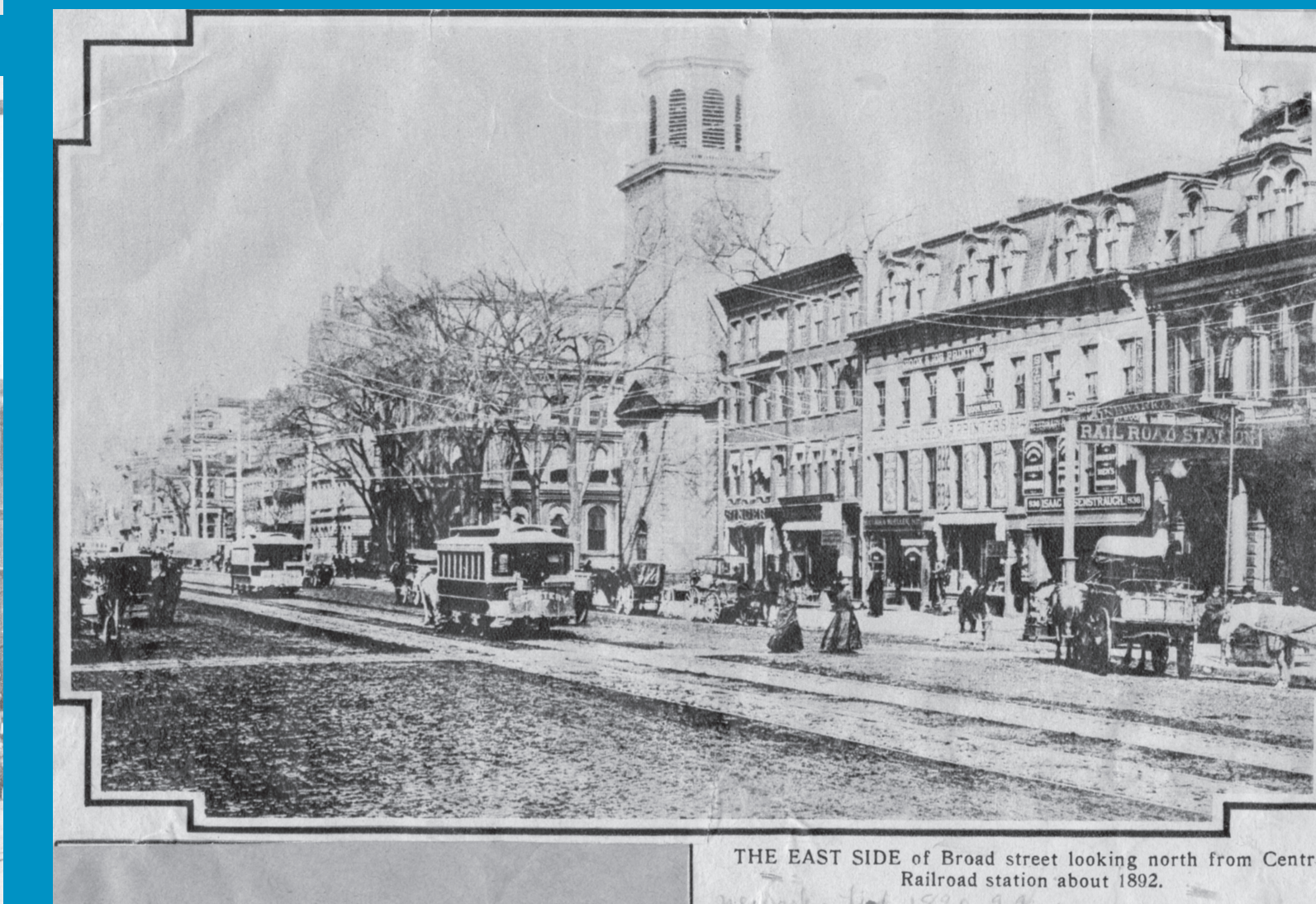
In 1872, Newark became the first city to launch an industrial exposition that featured its own wares. It gave manufacturers an opportunity to display their goods, and it gave Newarkers a chance to view the wide array of materials produced here. Illustration from *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, September 21, 1872.



Veterans returning from the Spanish-American War march down Broad Street in 1898. To the left of First Presbyterian Church is First National State Bank, one of the large banks that were established in Newark in the late 19th century.



One side effect of industrial growth was the pollution of the Passaic River, which meant that Newark needed to find a new source of drinking water. Newark built three reservoirs in Passaic County in the 1880s and 1890s, ending the city's yearly typhoid outbreaks. Here is a structure built at one of the reservoirs.



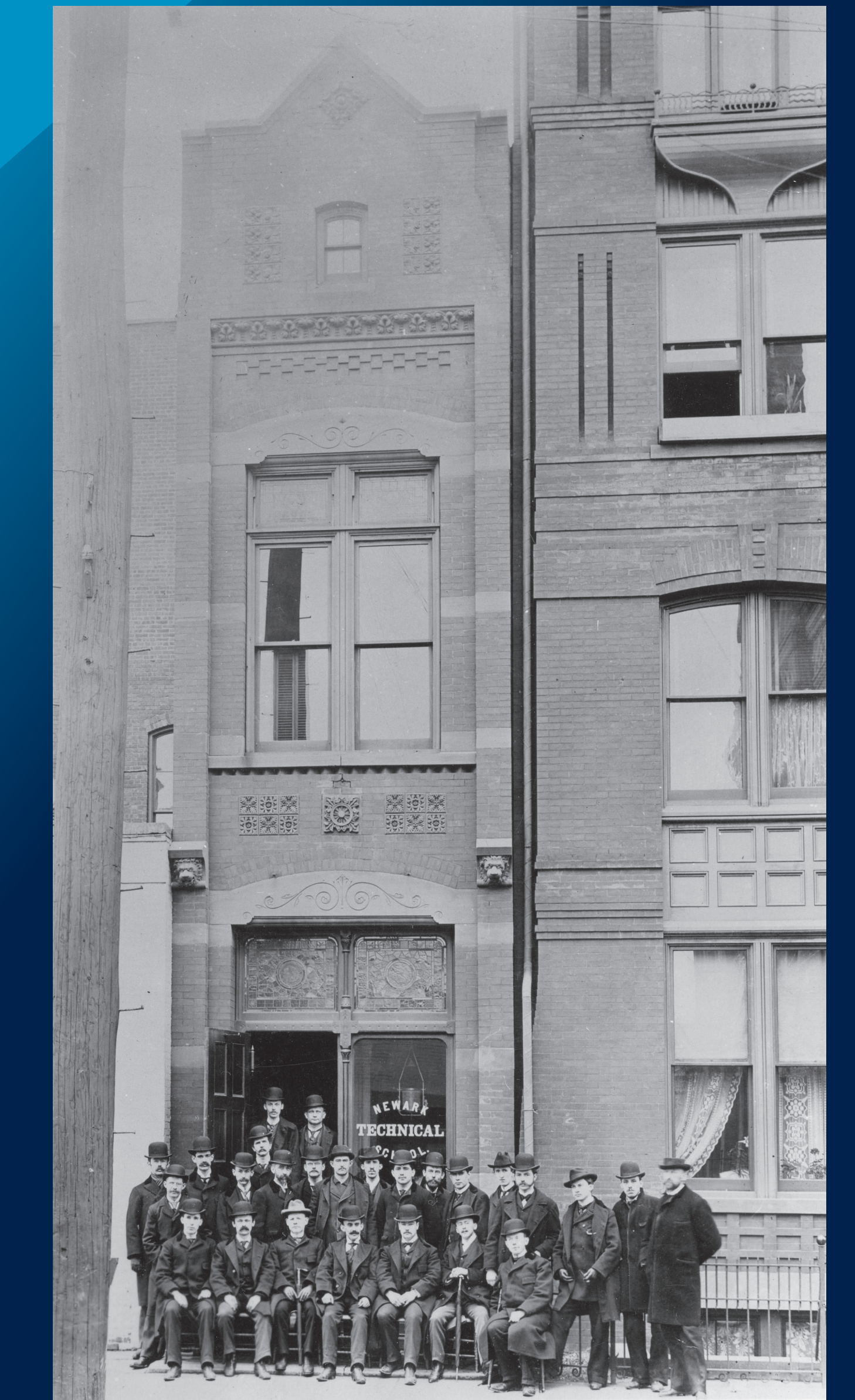
A bustling downtown scene on the east side of Broad Street, looking north toward today's Edison Place in about 1892.



Prudential Insurance was founded in Newark by John Dryden in 1873. The first Prudential tower on Broad Street, pictured here, opened in 1892.

NEWARK at 350

Settlement • Growth • Renewal



The first home of Newark Technical School, on West Park Street near Military Park. Founded in 1884, the school has evolved into today's New Jersey Institute of Technology.

EARLY 20TH CENTURY



The bustling city around 1900, looking southeast with Washington Park in the foreground. Peddie Memorial Church on Broad Street is to the right.

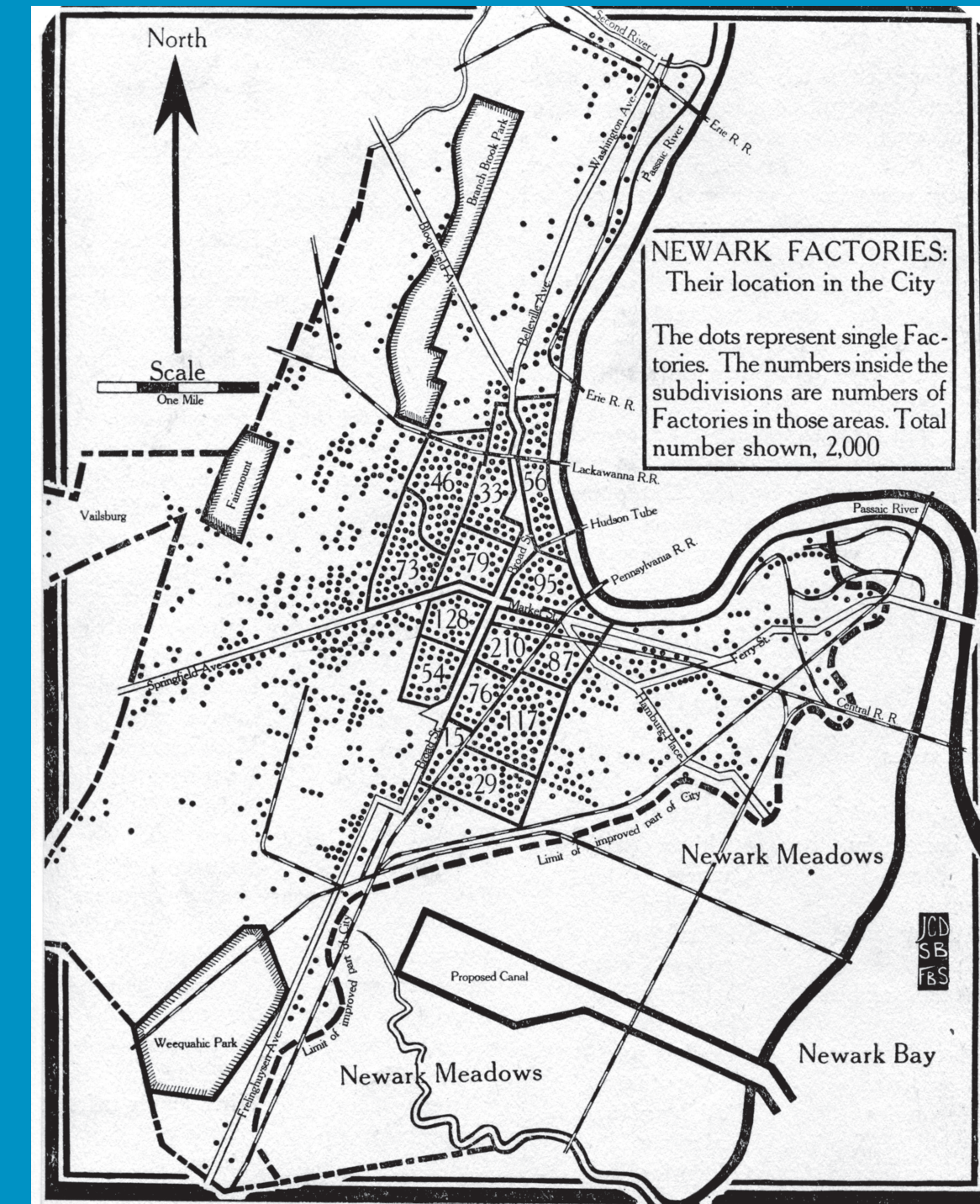
joined by large numbers of African Americans leaving the rural South for jobs in Northern industrial cities like Newark.

Efforts to beautify the city and add cultural and entertainment options were taking place. The Essex County Parks system, established in 1895, operated both Branch Brook and Weequahic Parks. Theaters and department stores made the city a shopping and entertainment center.

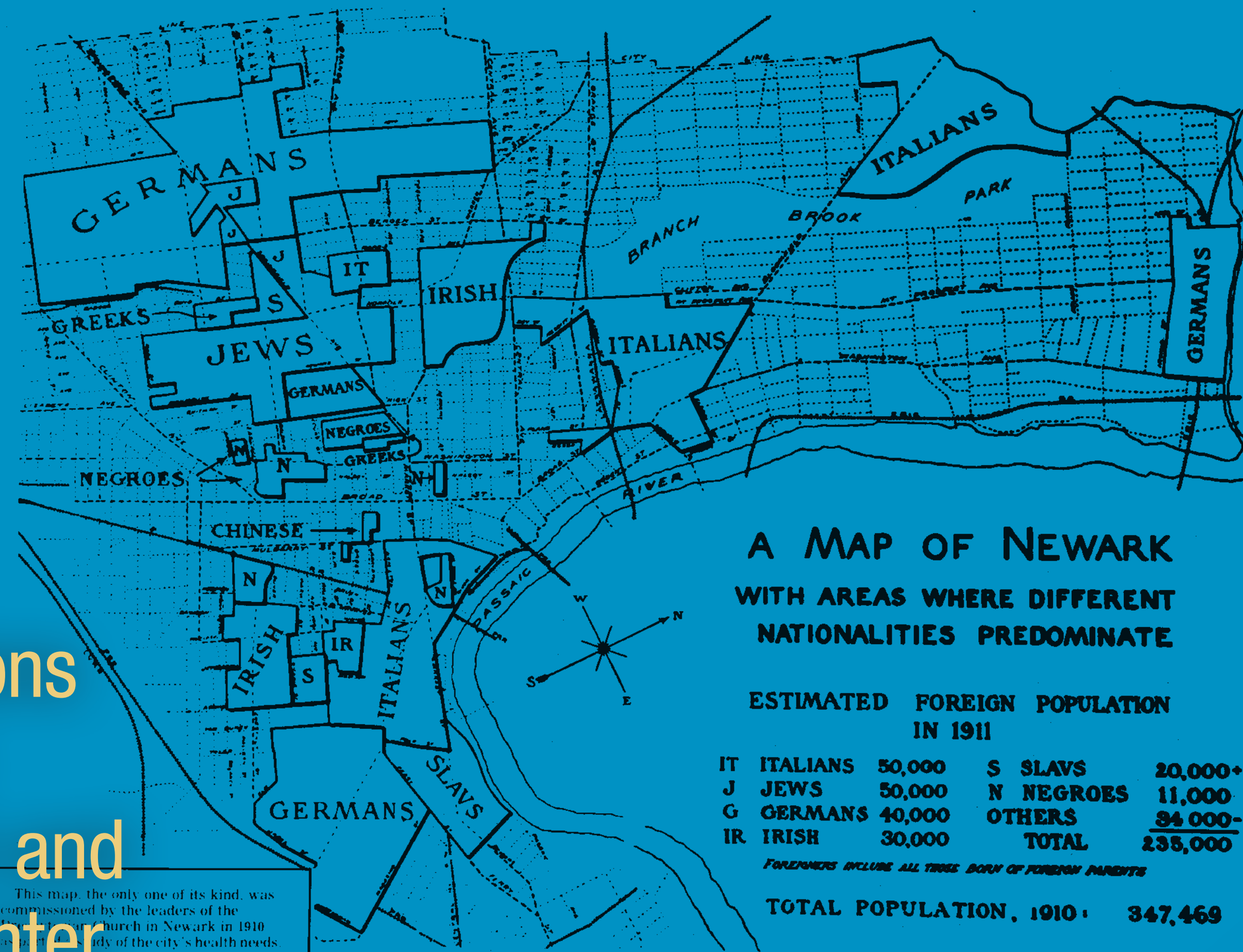
The Newark Public Library, which opened a new building on Washington Park in 1901, became a leading cultural force under director John Cotton Dana, who also founded the Newark Museum.

After the turn of the 20th century, the steady flow of immigrants increased. Beginning around the time of World War I, these immigrants were

A map of factories in Newark in 1911. The text indicates that there were 2,000 factories in Newark then. Map by John Cotton Dana for *The Newarker* vol. 1, no. 2 (December 1911).



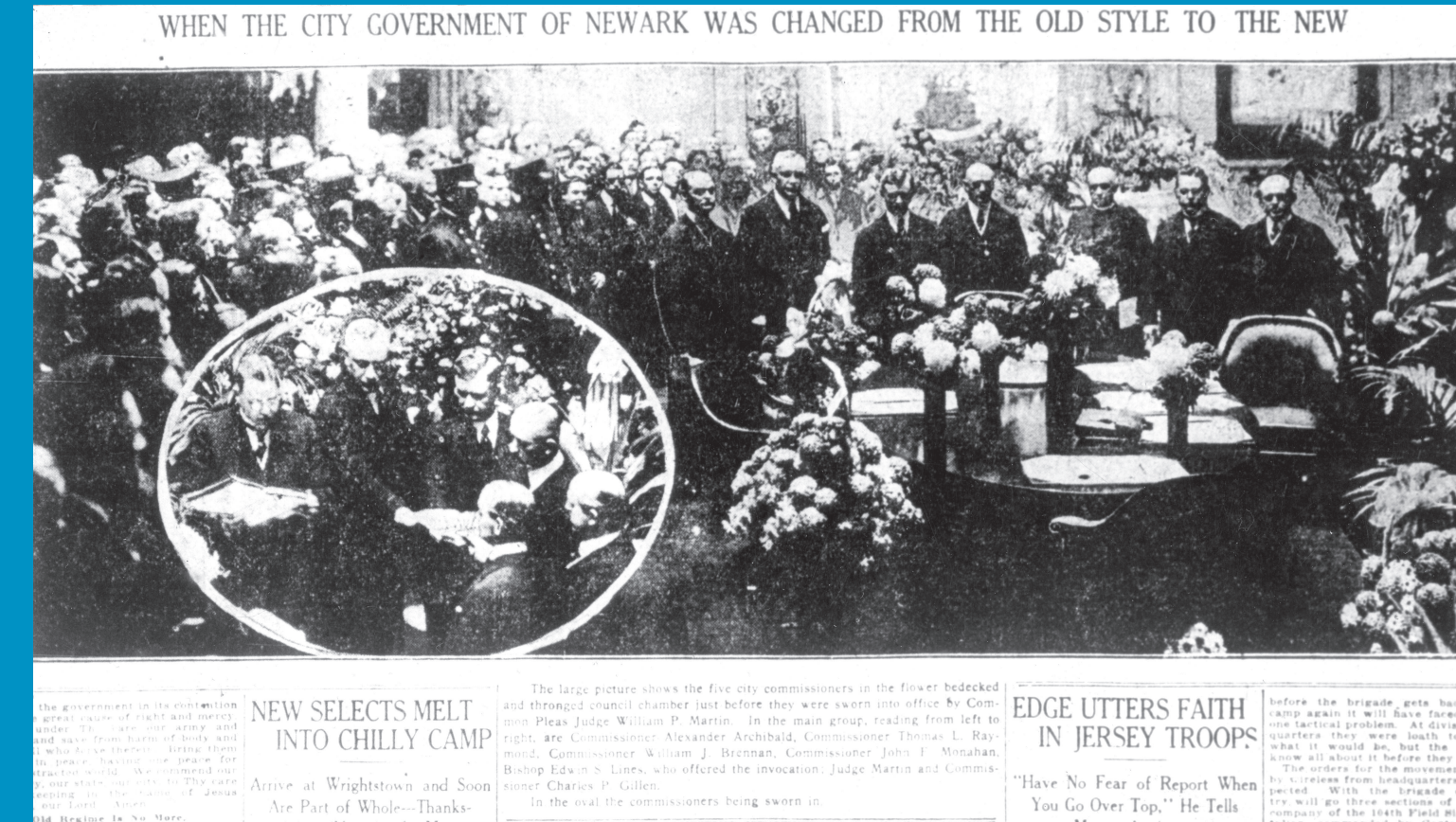
It will be noted that the dots within the several subdivisions in the center of the city do not correspond with the number of factories in those subdivisions. The dots simply give one the proper idea of where Newark's factories are situated. Within each of the areas marked out by the black lines, there are as many factories as the number in the center of the area indicates. The dots do not represent separate factory buildings. In some cases they represent several factories in the same building. It is not possible on so small a map to show differences in the number of hands employed in the factories. The map does show, however, that the factories have kept close to the trolley and business center of the city at Broad and Market Streets, and close to the railway lines that cross the city, and close also to the water transportation facilities afforded by the Newark River.



Newark was a diverse city in the early 20th century, but people of different nationalities and races tended to cluster together, as this map from 1911 shows.



The United States entered World War I in 1917. Here soldiers march past Newark City Hall before embarking for England in May 1918.



Newark changed its form of government in 1917. The old mayor-council form in place since the city was incorporated in 1836 was seen as no longer responsive. It was replaced by a five-person City Commission approved by voters.

John Cotton Dana became director of the Newark Public Library in 1902, and founded the Newark Museum in 1909. Dana broke with tradition by including the industrial working class in the cultural life of the city. Library branches were established in department stores, non-English language books were bought for immigrant workers and their children, and the museum featured exhibits of locally produced industrial goods.

NEWARK at 350

Settlement • Growth • Renewal

Newark celebrated its 250th anniversary in 1916.



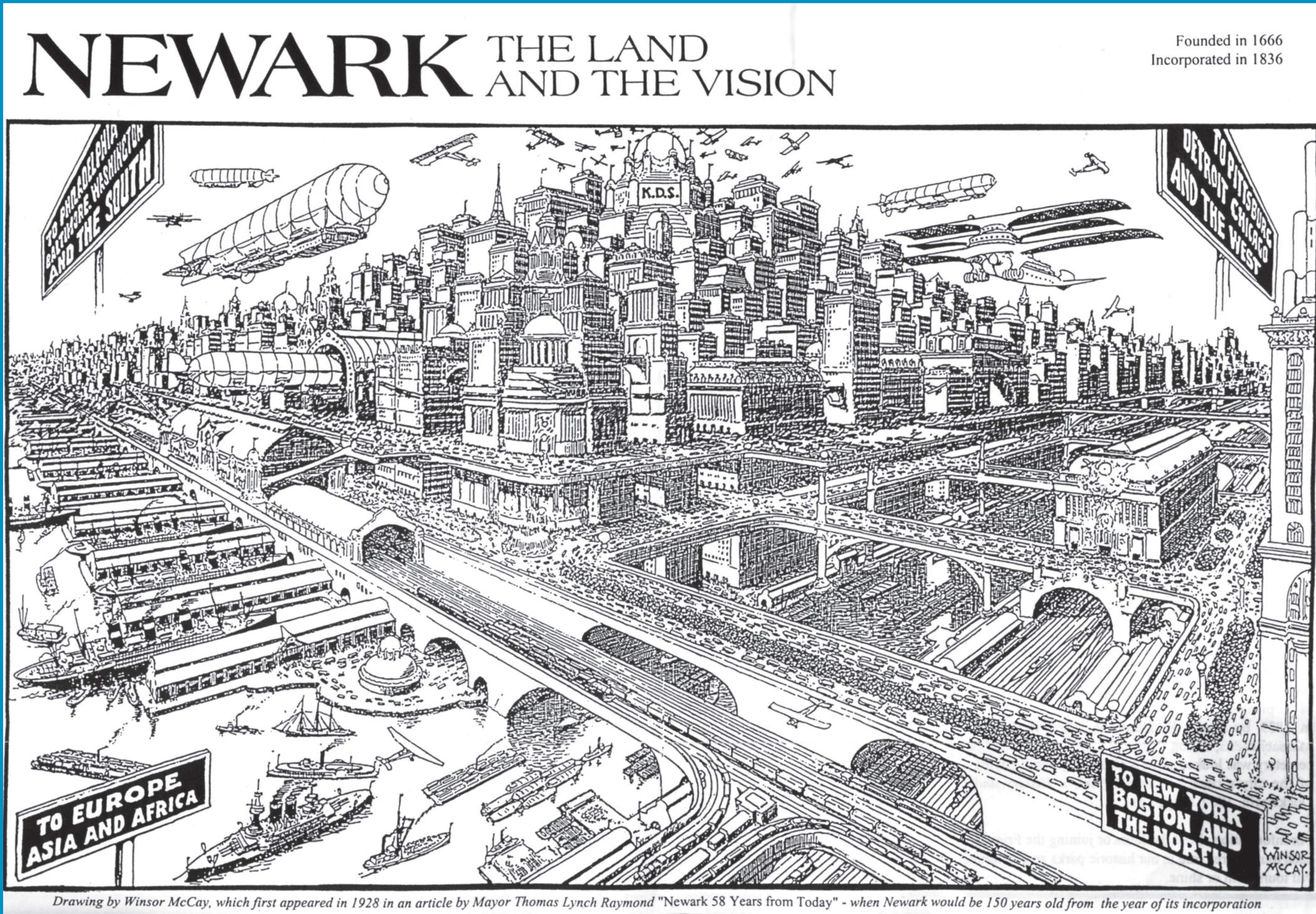
By 1910, carriages and trolleys still dominated the streets of downtown Newark, but a few automobiles had begun to appear, like the one on the right in this photo.



1920s AND 1930s



The intersection of Broad and Market Streets, 1928.



Still a forward-looking city in the 1920s, this drawing appeared in 1928, speculating how Newark might appear in 1986.

Coinciding with the influx of immigrants and African Americans was the start of another demographic shift in Newark.

Commuter railroads and the automobile were making it possible for the owners of Newark’s factories to live elsewhere. Many of these industrialists were buying homes in suburbs like Montclair, where lot sizes were larger and the air and streets were cleaner.

This shift was making itself felt in the city in subtle ways in the 1920s. Property values were decreasing, and business leaders had less of a vested interest in the quality of city life.

The Prohibition era also marked a deepening of the influence of organized crime in Newark. And the Great Depression of the 1930s marked the first decade in Newark’s history in which the population declined.

RESIDENCY RATE OF THE OFFICERS AND BOARDS OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEWARK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BY PERCENTAGE, 1921-1941.

Term of Office**	Newark Resident	Non-Newark Resident
1921-1922	71.4	28.5
1922-1923	75.0	25.0
1923-1924	78.2	21.7
1924-1925	60.8	39.1
1925-1926	58.3	41.6
1926-1927	54.1	45.8
1927-1928	39.1	60.8
1928-1929	43.4	56.5
1929-1930	36.0	64.0
1930-1931	30.4	69.5
1931-1932	21.7	78.2
1932-1933	15.6	84.3
1933-1934	13.6	86.3
1934-1935	12.0	88.0
1935-1936	18.1	81.8
1936-1937	21.7	78.2
1937-1938	21.7	78.2
1938-1939	17.3	82.6
1939-1940	16.6	83.3
1940-1941	14.2	85.7

* Figures represent those officers and directors whose residency could be traced. In no year does the number of directors not traced exceed three of the average 25 directors.

** Directors were elected at the Chamber’s annual meeting in the spring.

The Morris Canal, which ran through Newark for almost a century, was abandoned in 1924. The city bought the canal bed in 1927, and converted it into a city subway. Raymond Boulevard was built on top of the subway. Here, men begin work on the canal bed in 1930.



Prohibition was largely ignored by city officials in Newark, but there were occasional crackdowns. Here bootleg beer is destroyed on the Newark Meadows in about 1925.

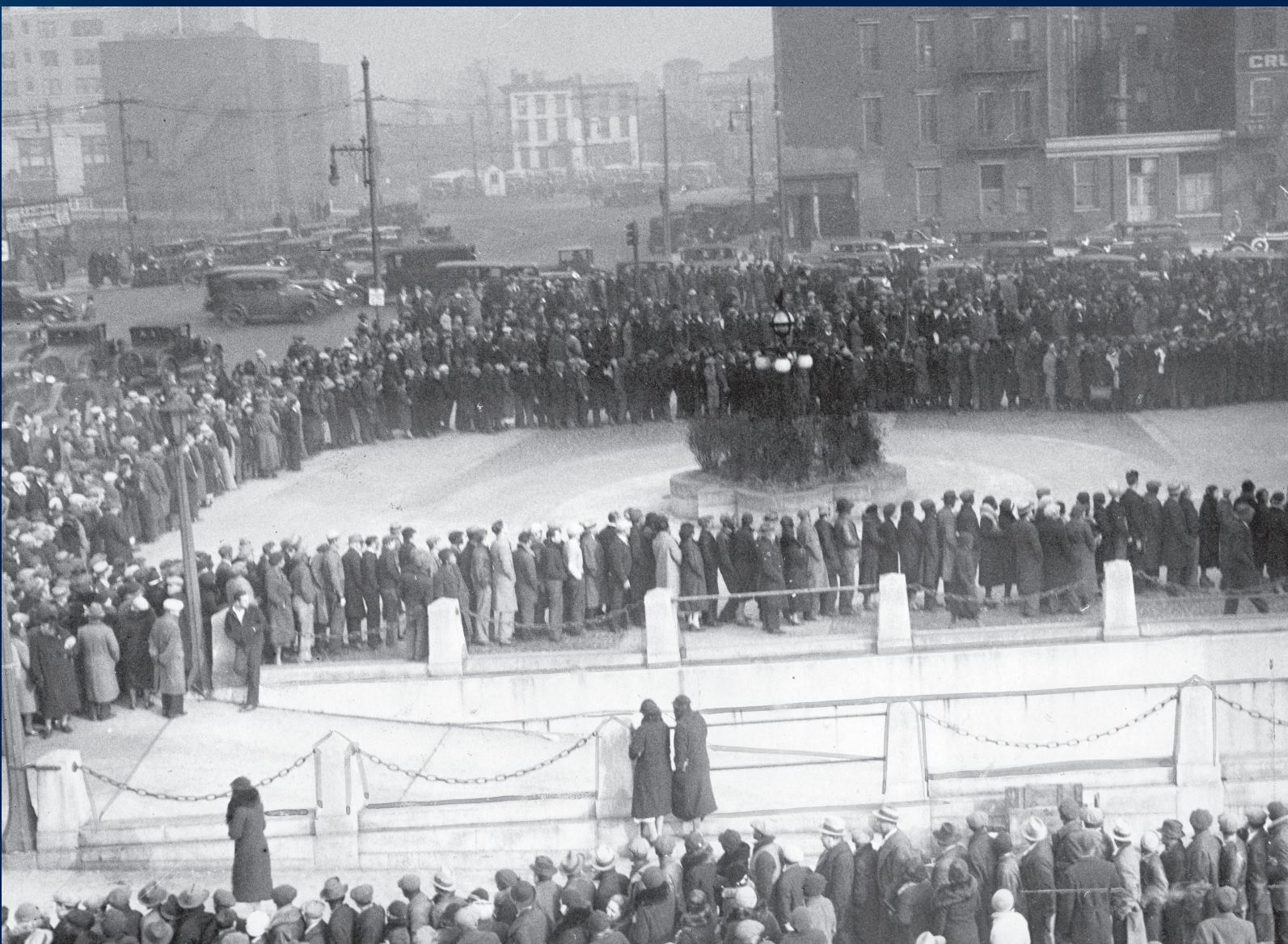


NEWARK at 350

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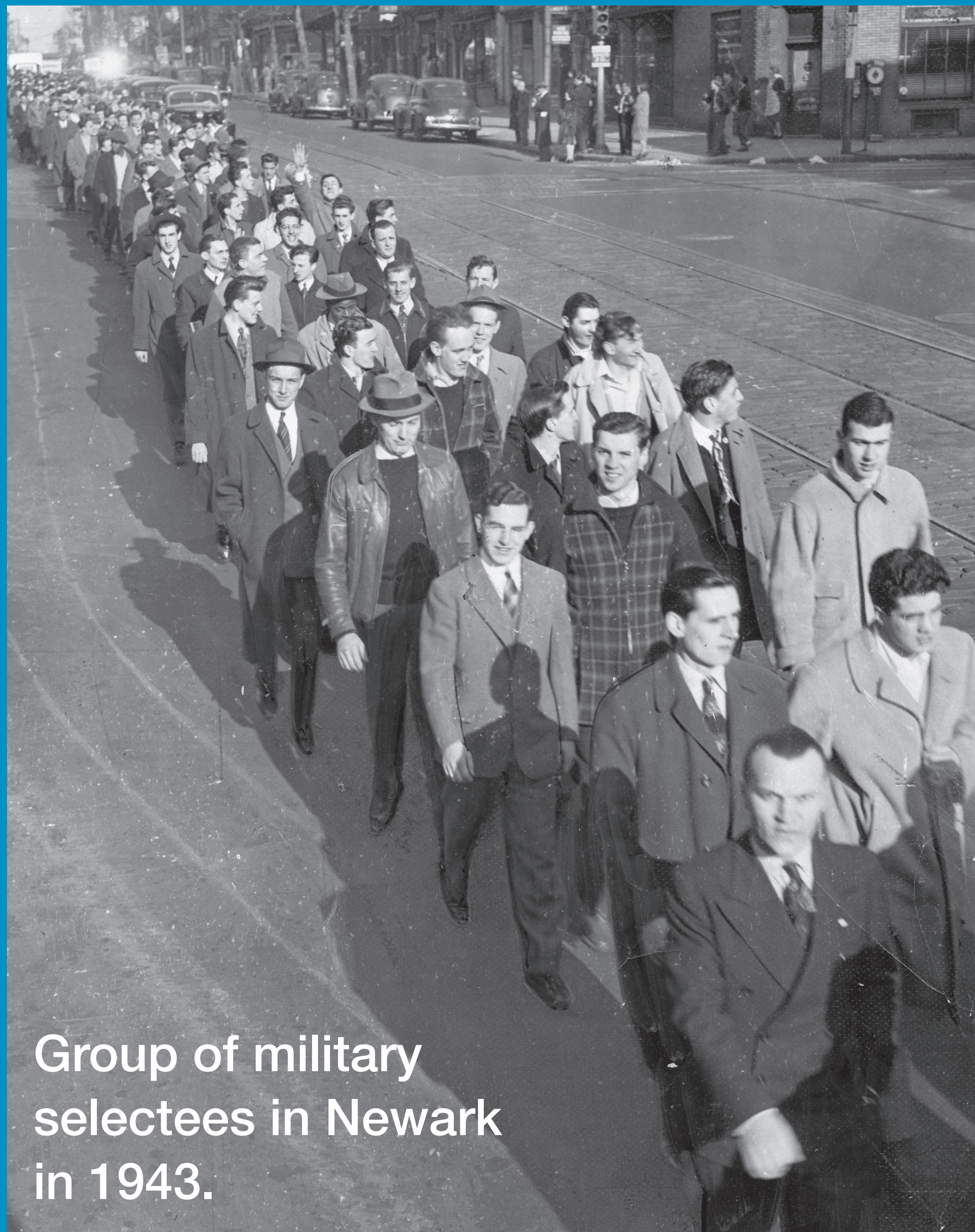


The Third Ward was the center of life for African Americans coming to Newark in the early 20th century. The Third Ward Republican Club organized this bus trip to the Bronx in the 1930s. Photo by Al Henderson.



Crowds throng a food handout in downtown Newark in 1934.

WORLD WAR II



Group of military selectees in Newark in 1943.

Much of Newark's massive manufacturing capacity was dedicated to wartime goods during World War II. With factories

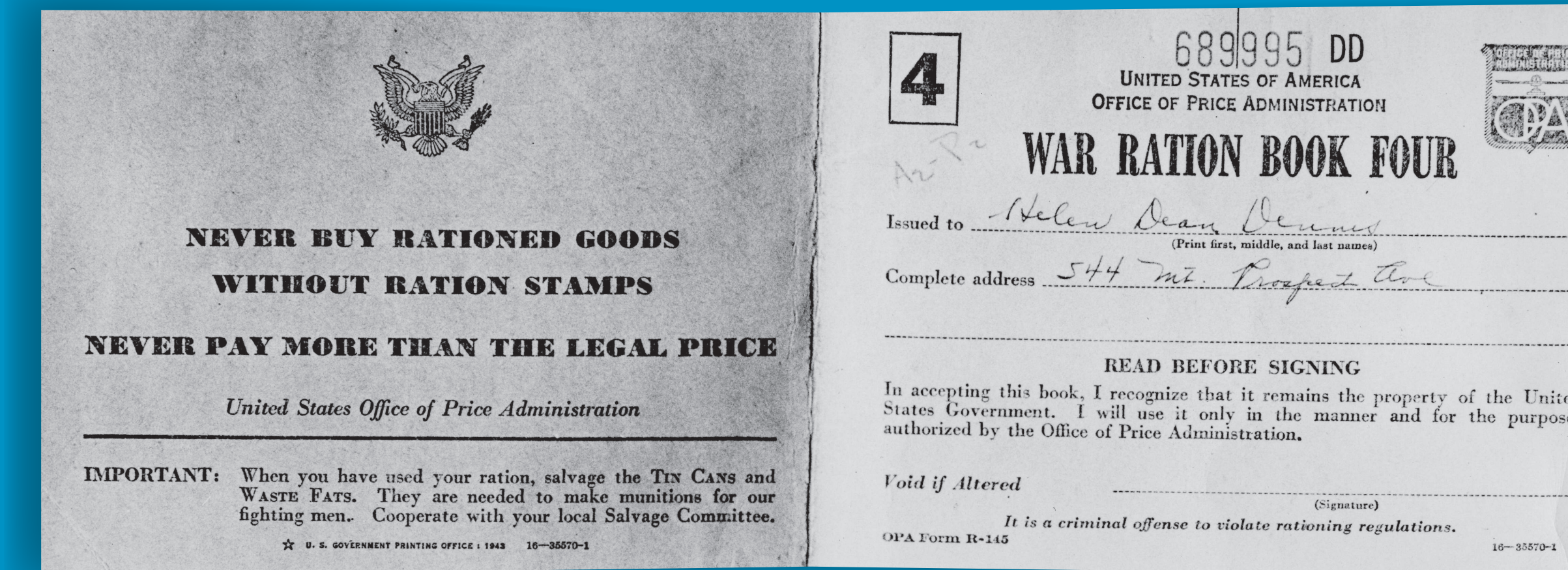
hiring, the city's population partly rebounded during the 1940s. As elsewhere in the country, with so many men away at war, job opportunities for women increased.



Federal shipyard in Newark, which worked night and day to produce more than \$250 million worth of ships during World War II.



With so many men away at war, women were hired for jobs they would not have been considered for before the war. In this photo, two women work at the Federal Shipyard at Port Newark.



The war forced the rationing of many goods. Families were issued ration stamps in a book like this.



They also bought seeds to grow their own produce in “victory gardens.”

NEWARK at 350

Settlement • Growth • Renewal



Nighttime view of Newark in December 1941, right after the United States entered the war.



Scene of celebration at Broad and Market Streets when the war ended in August 1945.

1945–60 POST-WAR PERIOD



The Ronson corporation was founded in Newark in 1886. The company joined the exodus out of the city when it opened this facility in Woodbridge in 1958.



The Columbus Homes, which opened in 1956, was one of the high-rise housing projects built in Newark in the 1950s. This project, like many others, was demolished less than 50 years later, after it came to be defined by crime and poor maintenance.



Leo Carlin became the first elected mayor of Newark under the new form of city government in 1954. A labor leader who had served on the Board of Education and as a city commissioner, Carlin initiated several reforms in city administration.

The war years proved to be a temporary reprieve for Newark. The problems that existed before the war—government corruption, organized crime, a fleeing business class—remained.

Making matters worse was the trend toward suburbanization, aided by lower taxes in the suburbs and housing loan policies that discouraged the buying of homes in cities.

By the mid-1950s, businesses and middle class residents were fleeing the city. In an attempt to stem the flow, the city changed its form of government for the second time in less than 40 years. In 1954, Newark initiated the system currently in use, a popularly-elected mayor and nine council members elected from five wards.

It was during this period that Newark began clearing wide swaths of downtown land for the construction of large public housing projects. Under Louis Danzig, executive director of the Newark Housing Authority, Newark built more units of public housing per capita than any other city in the country.



After the change in city government, two of the city's largest employers—the Prudential and Mutual Benefit insurance companies—abandoned plans to leave Newark. Prudential built this large office tower at Broad and Academy Streets.

NEWARK at 350

Settlement • Growth • Renewal



Mutual Benefit built a complex of buildings near Washington Park around the same time. This is an artist's rendering of the buildings before they were constructed.



The corner of Broad and Market Streets in 1957.

1960s



President John F. Kennedy visited Newark in 1962. He spoke in front of City Hall as part of the city's Columbus Day observances.



Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. was in Newark in March 1968, just one week before his death. Here he hugs children in the South Ward.



The events of July 1967 have left an indelible mark on the city of Newark. Just a year after it celebrated its 300th birthday, one of the oldest cities in the United States erupted into violence. The National Guard was called in to assist Newark police during civil unrest that left 26 people dead.

Today, the 1960s are remembered in Newark primarily as the time of the riots. But there were other things happening in Newark as well. Both President John F. Kennedy and Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. visited during the decade. Newark celebrated its 300th anniversary. Arising from the civil unrest of 1967, the African American community and the city as a whole found an activist voice that prevails to this day.



NEWARK at 350

Settlement • Growth • Renewal

Irvine Turner was the Central Ward councilman from 1954 to 1970. He was the first African American elected official in Newark.

Newark celebrated its 300th anniversary with a parade down Broad Street in 1966.



Louise Epperson was a leader of the opposition to the plan to build the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry in Newark. She founded a group called the Committee Against Negro and Puerto Rican Removal. After protests and the 1967 unrest, negotiations between residents, the city, and the school led to the Newark Agreements. Among other things, the college was now limited to 58 acres, almost a third of the size originally proposed.

1970s AND 1980s



This photo of Springfield Avenue in 1969 illustrates the challenges faced by Newark just two years after the civil disturbances, by showing a once-thriving commercial strip filled with abandoned storefronts.



Less than two weeks after the 1967 civil disturbances ended, plans were unveiled for the Gateway complex, a development near Penn Station that included a hotel, an office tower, and shopping plaza. This is an early model of Gateway, which has been added to in the decades since 1967.



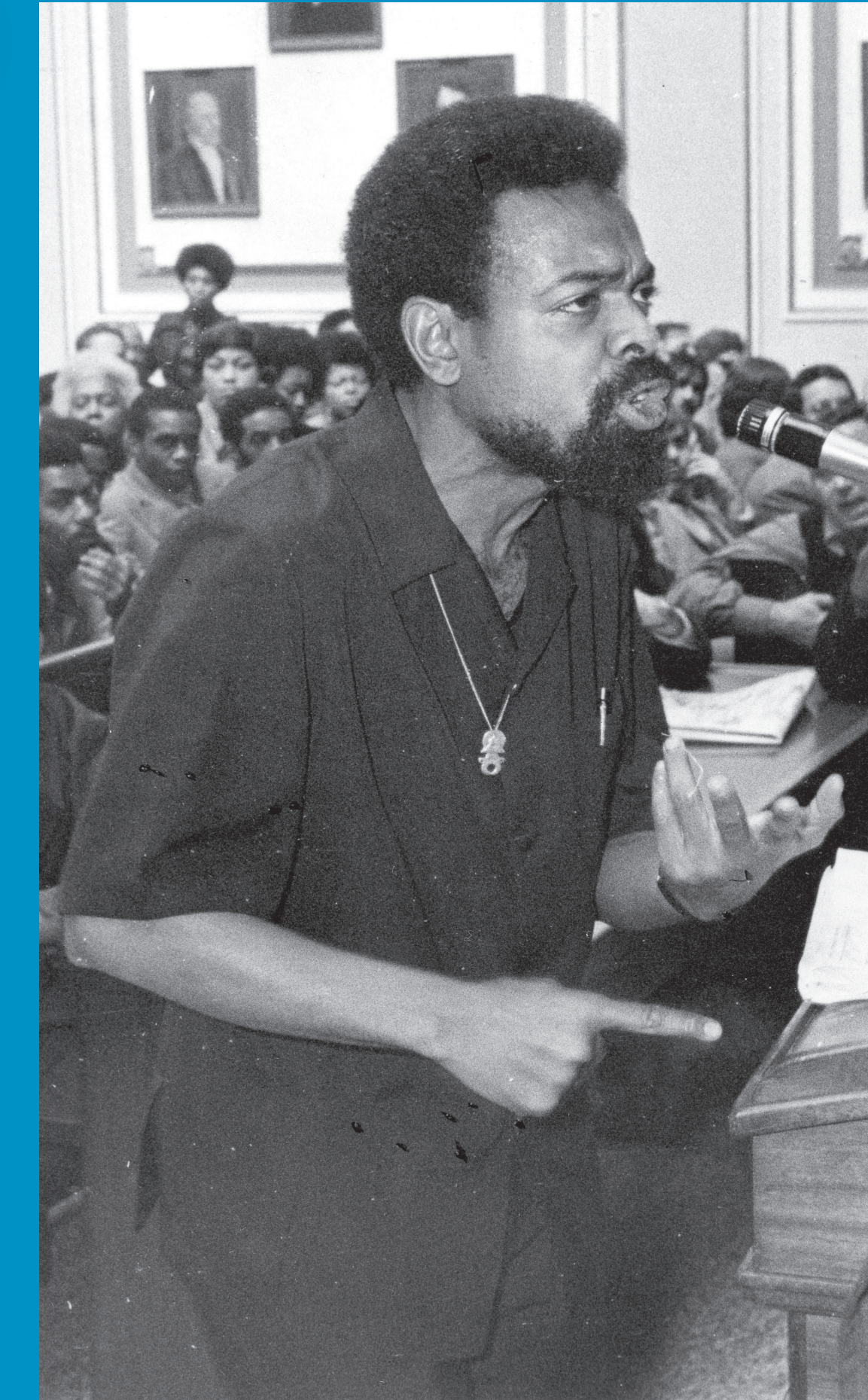
Kenneth Gibson became Newark's first African American mayor in 1970. He held the job into the 1980s, a time when Newark faced severe economic challenges.

Newark emerged from the civil disorder of 1967 scarred and traumatized. But the city moved forward.

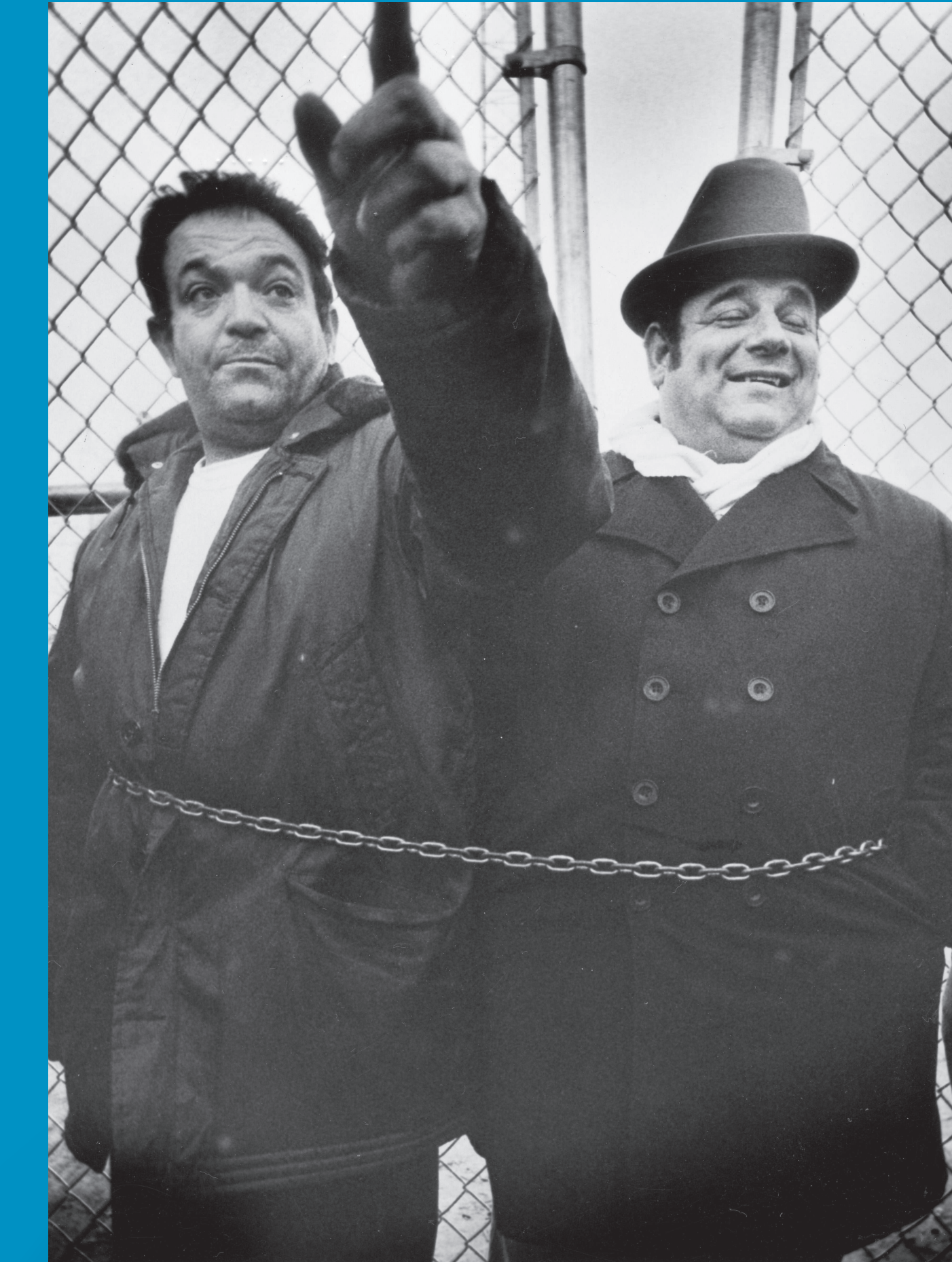


The Gateway and other development during Gibson's time as mayor caused disruption. In 1982, protestors rallied against a plan to evict 23 produce markets on Mulberry Street, to make way for another phase of the Gateway complex. *Star-Ledger* photo.

Poet and activist Amiri Baraka addresses the Newark city council in 1972. Baraka was advocating the construction of Kawaida Towers, a controversial low-income housing project proposed for the North Ward.



Baraka's main opponent in the Kawaida Towers fight was North Ward power broker Anthony Imperiale, right, who organized protests by White residents to a project that would have been populated mostly by Blacks and Latinos. In this photo, Imperiale and an unidentified protestor have chained themselves to the fence around the construction site. Kawaida Towers was never built.



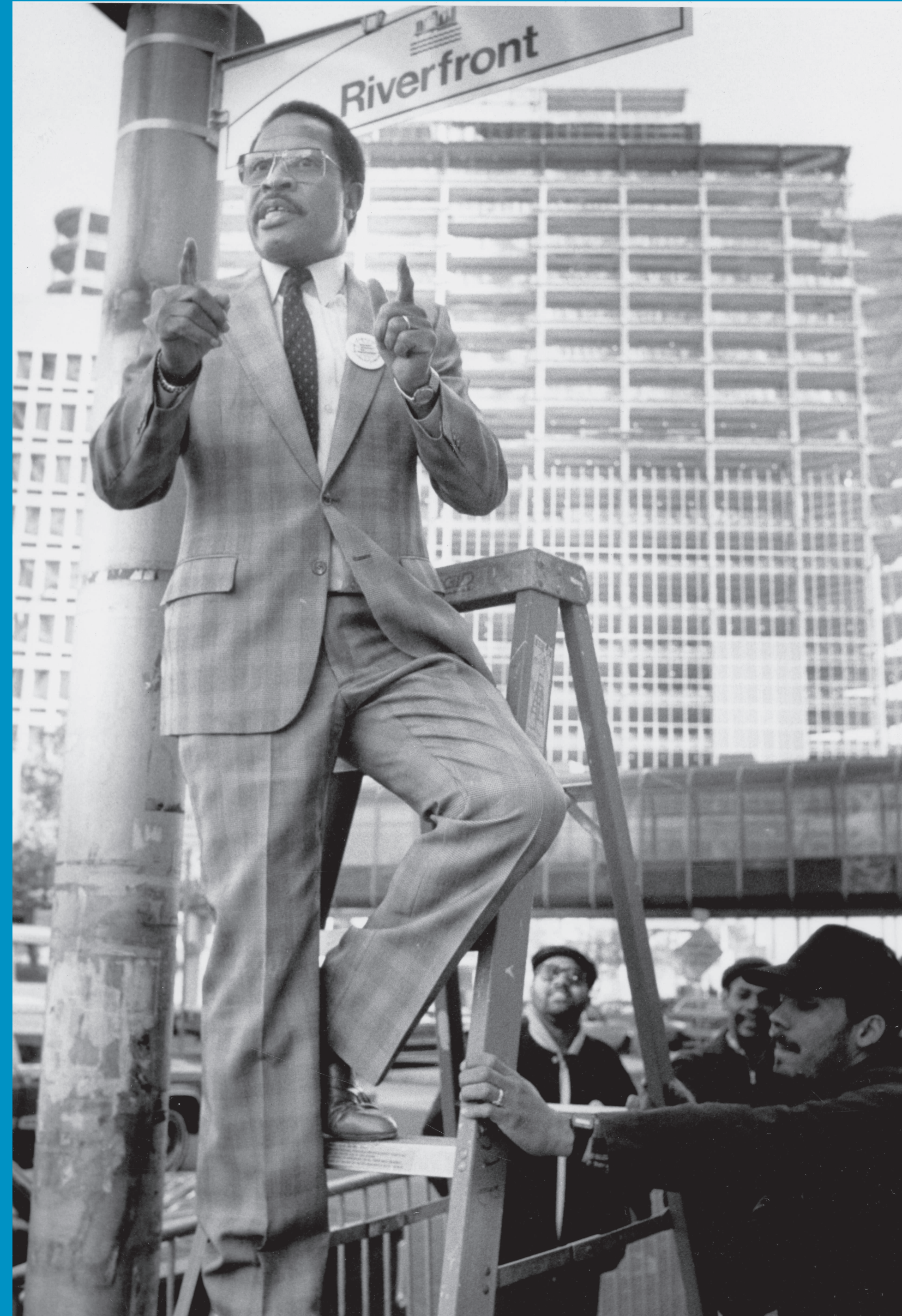
NEWARK at 350

Settlement • Growth • Renewal

Newark, like many cities around the country, faced an increase in homelessness in the 1980s. One woman, pictured here in 1983, was living on the front steps of an abandoned house in Newark. *Star-Ledger* photo.



1986–2006 SHARPE JAMES YEARS



Mayor James unveils a new sign at Penn Station in 1988. *Star-Ledger* photo, 28 October 1988.

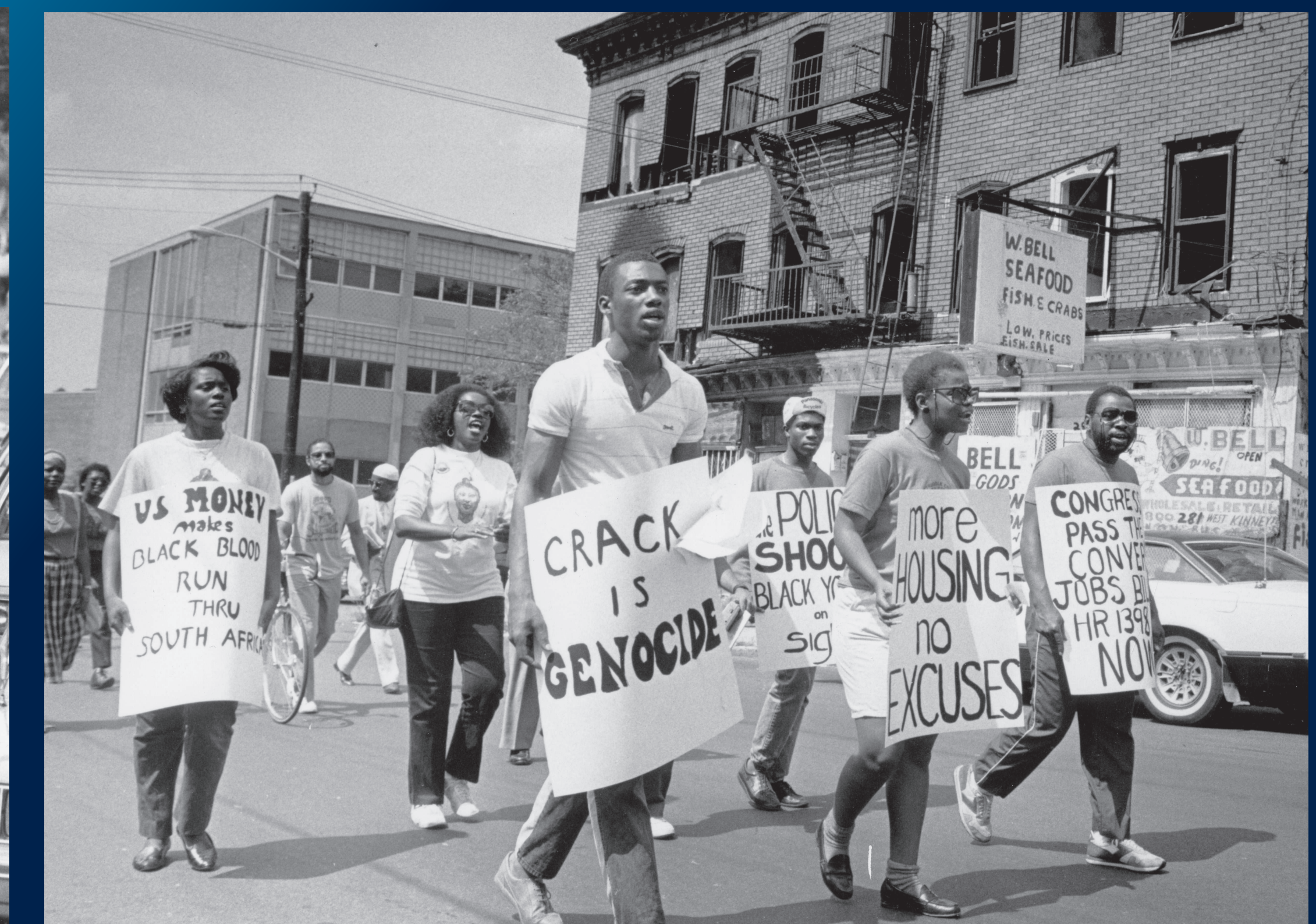
The age of Sharpe James began in 1986, when he defeated Kenneth Gibson to become mayor. His 20 years in office were marked by relentless boosterism and increased development. As in other cities around the country, high-rise public housing constructed in mid-century was torn down and replaced by townhouse-style dwellings.

James' terms in office were marred by allegations of corruption. After leaving office in 2006, James was convicted of fraud, and sentenced to 27 months in prison.



One of the accomplishments of the Sharpe James years was the building of the New Jersey Performing Arts Center. First proposed in 1987, it was a decade before this photo could be taken on Opening Day, in 1997. *Star-Ledger* photo, 1997.

Residents protest plans to build a garbage incinerator in the Ironbound neighborhood. The incinerator, despite widespread community disapproval, opened in 1991. *Star-Ledger* photo, 1 June 1984.



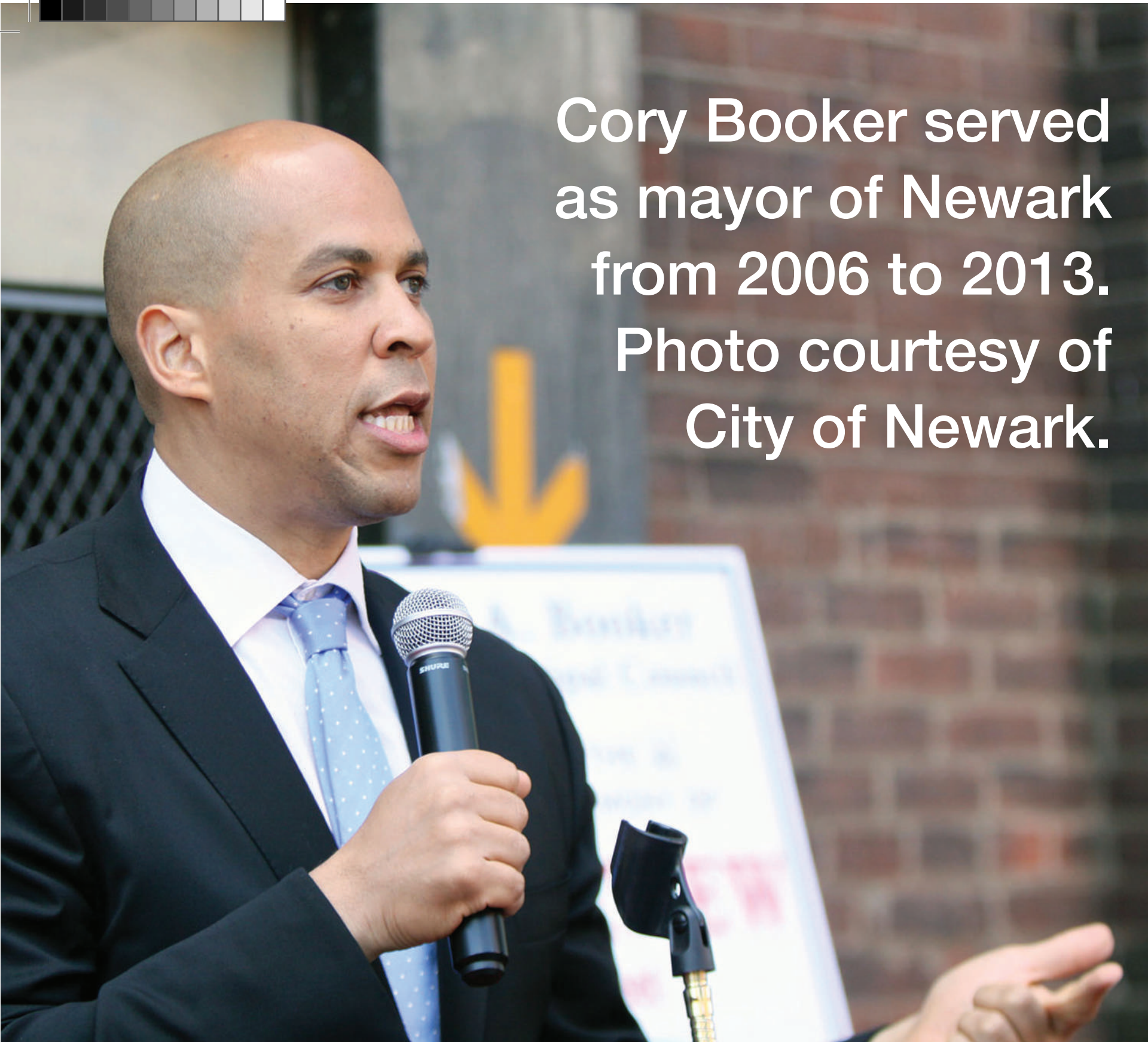
The People's Organization for Progress (POP) was founded in 1983. The group seeks to improve the lives of inner-city residents in Newark and around the country. POP sponsored this march in Newark in 1986. *Star-Ledger* photo, 23 August 1986.

NEWARK at 350

Settlement • Growth • Renewal

Most of the city's public housing high-rises were demolished during the James years. One of the earliest was the Scudder Homes project, imploded in 1987. *Star-Ledger* photo, 28 May 1987.





Cory Booker served as mayor of Newark from 2006 to 2013. Photo courtesy of City of Newark.

21ST CENTURY

Newark emerged from the Sharpe James years with a new, young, media-conscious mayor named Cory Booker.

During Booker's seven years in office, the city saw construction of the Prudential Center arena, an increase in investment downtown, and the controversial donation of \$200 million to the Newark schools. Booker moved on to the United States Senate in 2013.

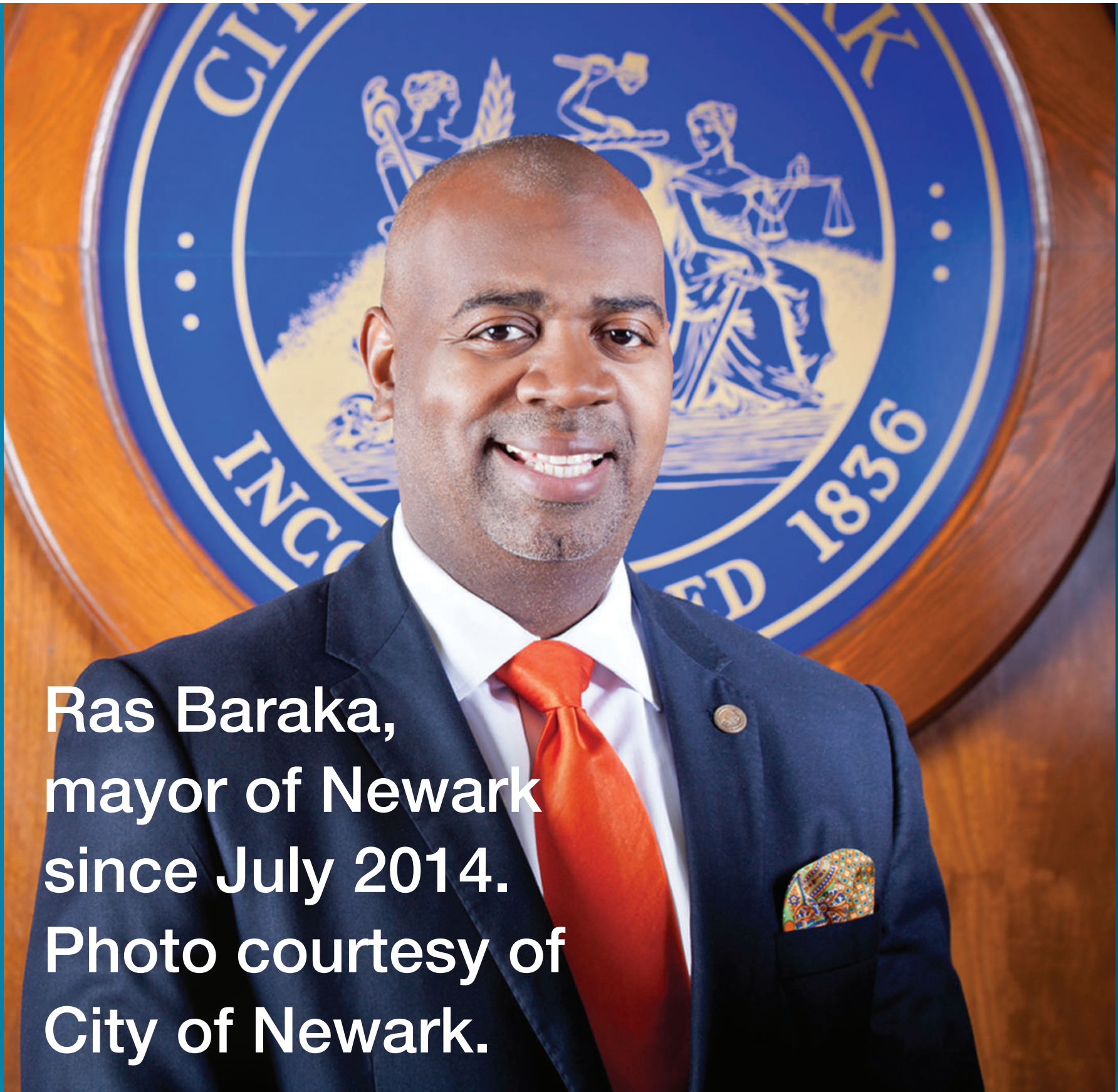
The current Newark mayor, Ras Baraka, has made a strong impression with his efforts to cut crime in the city and return the schools to local control.

The Prudential Center, home arena of the New Jersey Devils hockey team, opened in October 2007.



Luis Quintana served as mayor for eight months, between Booker's resignation and the beginning of Baraka's term. Born in Puerto Rico, Quintana moved to Newark at the age of eight. When

elected to the City Council in 1994, he became the first person of Hispanic descent to serve in an at-large position on the Newark City Council, a symbol of the growing influence of the city's Latino population.



Ras Baraka, mayor of Newark since July 2014. Photo courtesy of City of Newark.

Prudential continues to be a major player in the redevelopment of Newark. In 2015, the company, headquartered in Newark for more than 140 years, opened a new 20-story office tower on Broad Street.



NEWARK at 350

Settlement • Growth • Renewal



Another sign of a rejuvenated city is the reopening of Military Park in 2014. First laid out in 1667, shortly after the city's founding, the \$3.25 million renovation began in 2012.

Crime continues to be a concern for Newark's residents. In December 2015, in an attempt to stem violent crime in the city, Mayor Baraka announced the creation of a new Department of Public Safety. Pictured are Mayor Baraka and Council President Mildred Crump.

